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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
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FIRST EDITION.

TILTON-BEECHER.

he Jury Still Cogitating—Shearman and Others Charged with Attempting to Communicate with Jurors—Loeder Arrested for Perjury—Price Makes Affidavit Against Him—Important Revelations Expected.

NEW YORK, June 29.—The Tilton-Beechr jury have not yet agreed. This morng they sent for the testimony of Beecher nd Moulton, and it was furnished. It as rumored around the court building toay that Loeder, arrested on charges of onspiracy and perjury, has confessed that is story and published affidavit were anufactured and untrue.

EECHERITES CHARGED WITH TAMPERING WITH THE JURY.

The *Times* to-day has the following in s story of the Tilton-Beecher jury: "About four P. M. yesterday, those who appened to be in the corridor were astonshed to see Shearman, Murray, Bigelow nd lawyer Abbott's clerk walk briskly to he court room adjoining that in which the ury were, with two windows looking directly into two windows of the latter room, t a distance of twenty feet. An attempt o follow them, showed that they had secured the door by placing a chair under he knob. When a point was found rom which a view of the interior of he room could be obtained, it was een that Shearman, Bigelow and Abbott's lerk were engaged in an animated debate n front of one of the windows, while Muray was standing at the other, conversing n a loud voice with Christopher Fitter nd George Hull, who were standing at he window opposite. At this the reporters burst in the door and entered the room, when Shearman, Murray and the clerk intantly made their exit. Bigelow remained early half an hour, the reporters watchng him closely, when he too took his eave in apparent disgust. As soon as Fitter saw the reporters, he closed up the linds. A view of the room subsequently btained from a house on Boreaum Place, howed that the twelve were again in conultation."

LOEDER ARRESTED FOR PERJURY.

Joseph Loeder was arrested late last ight, on complaint of Col. Beecher, and rraigned in the Third District Police Court this morning, for perjury. Price ppeared as witness against him, making ffidavit that he did not know Loeder previous to 1872, and knew nothing about Tilton's house until recently. He said Loeder told him that now would be a good ime to make some money. Judge Morris ppeared for Loeder and General Tracy nd Mr. Hill for complainant. The Judge rdered both Loeder and Price to be ocked up for examination. Owing to a ack of preparation on both sides, the case was adjourned till to-morrow. Judge Morris said yesterday that his side was eady to begin again within an hour after he discharge of the jury, using the testimony of Loeder and Price.

CINCINNATI.

Presentations of Silver to Colonel Sidney D. Maxwell by the Chamber of Commerce and Pork Packers' Association—Chairman of the City Democratic Executive Committee Requested to Resign.

CINCINNATI, June 29.—Colonel Sidney D. Maxwell, Superintendent of the Merchants' Exchange, was to-day presented by the members of that body, with a handsome set of silver, consisting of ninety-six pieces of table ware. About two hours previous the Pork Packers' Association presented him with a silver tea service complete. Captain Holloway, President of the Chamber of Commerce, made the presentation speech on behalf of its members, and Briggs S. Cunningham, Esq., officiated on behalf of the Pork Packers' Association. The occasion was one of the most agreeable character, and the impromptu speeches of many gentlemen gave evidence of the high appreciation in which Colonel Maxwell is held by members of the Chamber of Commerce. Col. Maxwell is to be married to-morrow to Miss Blanche Neff, daughter of Peter R. Neff, Esq., of this city.

The City Democratic Executive Committee, at a meeting this evening, requested its President, Joseph J. Richmond, to resign, because of his connection with the Water Works scandal.

A decision was rendered in the Supreme Court, to-day, sustaining what is known as the Worthington law, which says the city shall contract no debts unless it has money in the Treasury for their payment.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Memphis and Little Rock Contest.

MEMPHIS, June 29.—The transfer of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad to R. K. Dow, yesterday, by President Greenlow, without the sanction of the board of directors, creates considerable excitement here. Vice President Brinkley, who owns a controlling interest in the road, after obtaining an injunction from Chancellor Walker last evening, enjoining Dow from taking possession, attempted to reach Little Rock to oppose Dow in any attempt to have himself appointed receiver, which Brinkley thinks was the real object of the transfer, but was unable to obtain an engine, as President Greenlow has placed the rolling stock under the orders of Dow. Brinkley leaves for Little Rock this afternoon, however, and it is evident that a great amount of litigation will be the result of the action of the President.

The transfer boat, McNutt, belonging to the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, is kept on the Arkansas shore by the officers of the road, to prevent the injunction of Chancellor Walker, enjoining Dow from taking charge of the road and its property, from applying to the boat. Before the injunction was served, the office of the road was moved to Hopefield, and a ferryboat engaged to transfer passengers.

Report of Committee to Investigate Affairs of the Chicago, Dubuque and Minnesota and the Chicago, Clinton and Dubuque Companies.

BOSTON, June 29—A meeting of the bondholders of the Chicago, Dubuque and Minnesota and the Chicago, Clinton and Dubuque Railroad Companies was held this forenoon, for the purpose of hearing the report of the Committee of Investigation, appointed at a previous meeting. The report covers two columns. In substance it states that the figures collated from the statements of Messrs. Joy, Graves and Walker to February 28, 1875, show that $352,022 72 are unaccounted for in the construction and railroad companies' accounts. It further states that wasteful and extravagant management is apparent, and embodies an opinion of Judge Hoar to the effect that any bondholder who has purchased bonds on the faith of the circulars of June 7, 1871, or March 7, 1872, he being a stockholder of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and still holding the bonds, may bring a suit in our own courts against any or all of the members of the construction companies who, as directors of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, voted for the issue of these circulars; but he is not so clear that holders of bonds purchased in open market would have such remedy. Moreover, any bondholder may have a remedy against the trustees of the Chicago, Dubuque and Minnesota mortgage for any depreciation in the value of their bonds caused by their issuing Turkey River branch bonds in violation of the trust, and against the directors of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy who were members of the construction companies for any depreciation of their security which might arise from the sale of these bonds to third parties without notice. The following was adopted by the meeting: "That the Committee of Investigation be instructed to continue negotiations with parties against whom claims are supposed to exist, and in case stipulations satisfactory to them are offered, to send circulars agreeing to a foreclosure to all bondholders for their signatures; that, in case the negotiations fail, suits be brought in accordance with Judge Hoar's opinion; that, in case the negotiations are concluded and signed, the Committee continue their investigations relative to the status of the roads and take necessary proceedings to secure the rights of bondholders as to the mortgages."

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day—For the Middle and Eastern States, stationary or falling barometer, southwest to northwest winds, cooler and partly cloudy weather, and rain near the coasts.

The steamer Abbotsford, from Liverpool, has arrived at Philadelphia.

Base Ball—At Chicago, Hartfords 4, Chicagos 1. At Cincinnati, Philadelphias 6, Stars 0. At St Louis, St. Louis Browns 8, Washingtons 1.

The town of Decorah, Iowa, was damaged to the amount of $150,000 by the recent storms. The greatest injury was done the bridges, which were generally carway.

er Fasolt, of Pottsville, died ly on Sunday, of heart

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

SHOOTING AT DOLLYMOUNT.

The American Team Win the Match by Thirty-eight Points.

Excitement of the Crowd—Great Dissatisfaction with the Irish Team.

Courteous Treatment of the Americans—Banquet by the Lord Mayor of Dublin.

ALFONSO OF SPAIN ISSUES A DECREE OF CONFISCATION AND OSTRACISM AGAINST CARLISTS.

The Inundations in France—Property Damaged Over $24,000,000.

Loss of Life by the Tempest in Hungary, Etc., Etc.

Ireland.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH AT DOLLYMOUNT—THE AMERICANS WIN BY THIRTY-EIGHT POINTS.

DUBLIN, June 29—11 A. M.—There was a large attendance at Dollymount to witness the great shooting contest between the American and Irish riflemen. The road leading from this city to the scene of the shooting, a distance of three miles, was crowded this morning with people. American and Irish flags were displayed on all sides. The weather was hazy, and a high wind was blowing. There were fully 1,000 spectators on the ground, among them the Lord Mayors of London, Dublin and York.

AT 800 YARDS RANGE.

The firing began soon after eleven o'clock at the 800 yards range. A detachment of the Fifteenth Regiment acted as markers. The result was as follows:

Americans—Fulton 58, Dakin 58, Yale 57, Gildersleeve 56, Coleman 56, Bodine 52. Total 337.

Irish—Pollock 59, Wilson 58, Johnson 58, Hamilton 56, Milner 55, McKenna 52. Total 338.

AT 900 YARDS RANGE.

The shooting at the 900 yards range resulted decidedly in favor of the Americans. The score was as follows:

Americans—Gildersleeve 56, Yale 52, Fulton 57, Coleman 48, Bodine 59, Dakin 55. Total 327.

Irish—Wilson 50, Hamilton 54, McKenna 44, Milner 37, Johnson 54, Pollock 53. Total 292.

AT 1,000 YARDS RANGE.

The shooting at the 1,000 yards range, which was remarkably fine on both sides, resulted in favor of the Americans, as follows:

Americans—Gildersleeve 52, Yale 52, Fulton 46, Coleman 52, Bodine 51, Dakin 50. Total 303.

Irish—Wilson 55, Hamilton 51, McKenna 53, Milner 41, Johnston 50, Pollock 49. Total 299.

TOTAL—967 TO 929.

The match has been won by the Americans by a total of 967 to 929. The number of persons who assembled to witness the shooting, gradually increased as the match drew to a close, and the victory of the Americans was hailed with tremendous enthusiasm.

HONORS TO THE VICTORS.

The most enthusiastic ovation was given to the American team on their return from Dollymount to this city this evening. A grand banquet in their honor was given to-night by the Lord Mayor of Dublin at the Mansion House. A large number of distinguished guests, including the Lord Mayors of London and York, were present. The Irish riflemen admit the superiority of the Americans throughout the match, and acknowledge that their victory was fairly won. The American team used breech-loaders. The Irish team all used Rigby's muzzle-loaders.

THE IRISH CROWD DISORDERLY.

NEW YORK, June 29.—The New York *Times'* special from Dollymount says: At the close of the firing at 900 yards, the defeat of the Irish was acknowledged, and luncheon was taken in chagrin, gloom, outspoken dissatisfaction and symptoms of disorganization among the Irish. The crowd, which manifested intense anxiety as to the result, had now grown to about thirty thousand. Every Irish bull's-eye was cheered, and a disturbance was becoming imminent. The police were powerless, and Dr. Hamilton addressed the crowd, standing in close shooting position. The Americans refused to proceed with the firing until order should have been restored. Every gentleman on the ground now became a policeman, and there was great hustling. The disorder can hardly be exaggerated. A delay of thirty-five minutes resulted when partial order was restored.

THE IRISH TEAM DEMORALIZED.

At the 1,000 yards range the Irish, dejected and nervous, shot wildly, and a succession of shots proved to be merely random. Milner missed his third shot, the crowd groaning vociferously. When he missed his ninth shot, the uproar on the Irish side of the ground was tremendous. The eleventh shot he missed also, producing consternation. Hamilton scored a succession of threes and blamed the crowd for his lack of success. Everybody seemed to be in bad temper. The ropes were broken by the Irish near the close, Fulton and Bodine not yet having finished. Fulton missed the target through the disorder. The crowd, cheering, rushed across the ground causing great confusion.

THE LAST SHOT.

Bodine quietly took his position for the last shot, and the crowd ranges itself along the line of fire, leaving a widening opening toward the targets, but only wide enough to expose two of the targets to the view of the firer. All control has been lost over them, but Bodine lies still and silent. A puff of smoke—the crack of his rifle is heard—and his bullet flattens in the bull's-eye. A tremendous cheer is given for the Americans by the crowd *en masse*. The police stand firm around the teams, with the crowd on the outside, standing sturdy and ill-humored—but not towards the Americans.

ACKNOWLEDGING THE CORN.

Major Leech addressed the Americans and the surrounding mass, and declared himself beaten and the Americans the first shots in the universe. He then called for cheers for Colonel Gildersleeve and his men, which were not very heartily given; but when called for by a man in the crowd, they were given with tremendous enthusiasm, the crowd bursting in to shake hands with the Americans and their ladies, amid vociferous cheering. Col. Gildersleeve called for cheers for the Irish team, but there came no response, except from the Americans present. All of the Irish team blame something on each other, and the whole population is positively fierce with them.

CONGRATULATIONS OF THE MAYORS.

The Lord Mayors of London, Dublin and York, on the ground, congratulated the victors. The Americans were extremely popular before the contest, and are much more so now; and their calmness, modesty and self-reliance are extolled everywhere. The Stars and Stripes are displayed from a thousand houses to-night, and the streets are crowded. The popular joke to-night is, that England is right in not allowing Irishmen to carry arms, since they can make such poor use of them.

England.

THE TEMPEST AT PERTH—ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY DEAD BODIES FOUND IN THE RIVER.

LONDON, June 30—5 A. M.—The *Standard's* special dispatch from Pesth reports that the loss of life by the tempest of yesterday exceeded the first report. One hundred and twenty dead bodies have been found in the Danube, and many more must have been carried away by the current.

France.

THE INUNDATIONS—LOSS TO PROPERTY MORE THAN $24,000,000—RELIEF OF THE SUFFERERS.

PARIS, June 29.—The damage to property by the inundations in the cities of Toulouse and Agen alone exceeds $24,000,000. The heaviest losses are in the departments of Haute Garonne and Lot et Garonne. Contributions for the relief of the sufferers are pouring in from all parts of France, Switzerland and Belgium.

Spain.

ROYAL ORDINANCE OF CONFISCATION AND OSTRACISM.

MADRID, June 29.—A royal ordinance has been issued, commanding that members of the Carlist Juntas and all families of which any member is in the Carlist service, be expelled from Spain, and directing that the property of the Carlists be confiscated and devoted to indemnifying the communities suffering from Carlist requisitions.

Marine News.

LONDON, June 29.—Steamships Nova Scotian, from Quebec; Marathon, from Boston; Celtic and Main, from New York, and Nederland, from Philadelphia, arrived out.

MOVILLE, June 29.—Steamship Victoria, from New York, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, June 29, 5 P. M.—Consols 93 9-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 106¾; do. 1867, 106½; 10-40's, 104¼; new 5's, 103¼. Railroads—New York Central, 91; Erie, 11½; preferred, 21. Tallow 44s 6d. Refined petroleum 7¼@7½d. Turpentine 22@22½s.

PARIS, June 29.—Rentes 64 francs.

FRANKFORT, June 29.—United States bonds—5-20's, 1862, 98⅞.

ANTWERP, June 29.—Refined petroleum 25 francs.

LIVERPOOL, June 29.—Cotton dull and depressed; middling upland 7 5-16d; Orleans 7½d. Sales of 7,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export and 5,900 American. Flour—Extra State 22s. Wheat—No. 2 to No. 1 spring 8s 2d@8s 9d. Corn 31s 3d. Pork—Western 72s 6d. Bacon—City cured 48s 6d. Lard 58s. Refined petroleum 9d; spirits do 7¼d. Tallow 41s 3d. Cheese—Fine American 60s.

LONDON, June 29.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the breadstuffs market, says: Owing to the floods in France and the unfavorable reports from America, the market is hardening. Northwestern Europe has been favored with plenteous rains while the eastern and southern portions of the Continent are suffering from draught. The prospects are variable and a general abundance is not to be relied upon. Germany and England have the best prospects, and Russia, Hungary and France the worst.

DES MOINES.

Meeting of State Temperance Convention.

DES MOINES, June 29.—The State Temperance Convention held a preliminary meeting. The following was offered:

WHEREAS—The so-called Democratic party, in convention assembled, on the 24th instant, adopted a plank in its platform in favor of a license law, which means opposition to and the final repeal of the prohibitory law;

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the Republican party, at its convention on the 30th, ought to insert in its platform a plank opposing the repeal of said prohibitory law.

An excited debate followed, and the resolution was held over for the action of the meeting in the evening.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Sentence of Mrs. Bingham's Murderer.

BOSTON, June 29.—George W. Pemberton, the murderer of Mrs. Margaret E. Bingham, has been sentenced to be hanged.

A Chicago Laborer Kills His Wife at the Breakfast Table and Shoots Himself.

CHICAGO, June 29.—John Condon, a laborer residing at No. 17 South Halsted street, this morning, while at breakfast, drew a revolver and shot across the table at his wife, hitting her in the left breast and also in the head. The first ball passed through her lungs, and she died instantly. Condon then placed the pistol in the region of his heart and fired, inflicting a wound which will doubtless prove fatal. As the police attempted his arrest he fired among the crowd, but did no harm. He stated to a reporter that he was perfectly conscious of the extent of his crime, and that he had just cause for it. Jealousy is supposed to be the cause of his act. Condon was sixty-five, and his wife forty years old.

Escape of Four Prisoners from the Lawrence, Kansas, Jail.

LAWRENCE, KS., June 29.—Four prisoners, named W. J. McDaniels, one of the Muncie railroad robbers and a noted desperado of Missouri, at one time connected with the notorious James gang; W. Dunn, *alias* A. E. Montgomery, a horse thief and Kentucky outlaw; and Robt. Ingalls and Elijah Ledford, railroad thieves, overpowered the jail guard here Sunday evening, and escaped. They stole rifles and pistols from the jailor's office, took the Sheriff's horse and stole another from a citizen, and flew westward. About a hundred citizens armed and started in pursuit yesterday afternoon, and drove McDaniels and Dunn into the woods seven miles from this city, and thorough search was made for them, but without success. Early this morning, however, McDaniels came out, surrendered to the Sheriff and was brought to the city. He was wounded by a shot fired by a citizen yesterday, the ball passing through his bowels. The physicians who examined him pronounced the wound mortal. None of the other prisoners have been heard from.

A Chicago Constable and two Policemen Charged with Manslaughter.

CHICAGO, June 29.—A warrant was issued to-day for the arrest of Phillip Koshler, the constable, and T. J. O'Connor and Frederick Burger, the policemen, who were concerned in the killing of John Johnson last week. The charge is manslaughter, and the complaint is made by a son of the deceased. The parties each gave bail in the sum of $2,500. The belief of the neighbors is that the killing was a deliberate and cold-blooded murder, and the relatives and friends propose to prosecute the officers vigorously.

General Waddy Thompson Charged with Crimes in Shelby County, Tennessee.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—The *Globe-Democrat's* Jefferson City special says the Sheriff of Shelby county, Tenn., arrived there to-day with a requisition from the Governor of that State for the arrest of General Waddy Thompson, one of the lessees of the Missouri Penitentiary, on a charge of crimes alleged to have been committed there about a year ago. General Thompson is sick abed and has not been arrested, but Governor Hardin has issued a writ for his arrest.

A Desperado Lynched at Ottumwa, Iowa.

DES MOINES, June 29.—A special to the *State Register* from Ottumwa says a cold-blooded murder was committed there about nine o'clock last night. One of the Smith boys, of Batavia, shot and instantly killed Deputy City Marshal W. Logan, one of the balls taking effect in the heart. Smith was on his way to jail at the time. He is a noted desperado. While in jail he boasted of his crimes. The excitement of the citizens was great, and after an examination to-day, before the Mayor, it culminated in an assault of about five hundred citizens on the policemen who were taking him to jail. Smith was captured by the mob, a rope placed around his neck and he was hung to a lamp post in sight of a thousand spectators, in broad sunlight.

The Late Storm in the West.

CHICAGO, June 29.—From numerous points in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri and Southern Illinois, indicate that the storm which passed over this section of the country, lasting from Saturday night till Monday night, in most localities did great damage, killing a considerable amount of stock, blowing down fences, barns, and houses, inundating whole farms and injuring crops to some extent. Railroad bridges and culverts were swept away in some localities. Many persons are reported injured, but comparatively few were killed. The greatest damage was done at interior points.

STATE NEWS.

Philadelphia had half a dozen cases of sunstroke on Saturday.

W. N. McInnis, of Kingston, has invented a type-setting machine.

Miss Minnie E. Scott has returned to Erie after a trip around the world.

Water is so scarce in Allentown that street sprinkling has been stopped.

Harrisburg expects to spend nearly $100,000 for school and building purposes next year.

Twenty-two boys and eighteen girls will graduate at the Lewisburg University this week.

Mrs. Margaret Dehart died at her residence in Easton on Sunday, aged eighty-eight years.

"Do not waste the water," is Mayor Stokley's command to his constituents in Philadelphia.

James C. Dougherty died suddenly in Mt. Carbon, Schuylkill county, on the 27th inst., of apoplexy.

John Lehnen, of Pottsville, was drowned at Tumbling Run dam, on Sunday, while bathing with a party of friends.

The corner-stone of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal church, Germantown, Philadelphia, was laid on Sunday last.

Robert Just was found dead in the woods near Farmersville, Northampton county, a few days ago. He was insane.

Harry Long, of Bloomsburg, was thrown from his buggy near Orangeville, last week, and so greatly injured that he died.

An effort is being made among the military men of Allentown to organize a State encampment near that city, sometime next fall.

Big difference. Dauphin County Commissioners, on opening bids for building a bridge, found one for $3,980 and one for $945.

The clergymen of Towanda have struck—that is, they have combined to have but one service on Sunday for the next six months, and sinners must get along the best they can.

Heavy Robbery of Jewelry.

Last evening, between the hours of five and seven o'clock, a thief entered the store of D. W. Evans, No. 26 Fifth avenue, while the proprietor was at his supper, and robbed the show case of a large quantity of jewelry valued at $1,000 to $1,200. The thief got into the store by going up the stairway into the room above and thence down a flight of steps, the door to the store being unfastened. Mr. Evans offers a reward of $100 for information that will lead to the detection of the thief.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE SUGG FORT COTTON CLAIM

Suit to Recover the Money Paid by the Government.

Verdict in Favor of the United States.

Sam Bard Refuses to Surrender the Atlanta Postoffice.

The Matter Referred to the Attorney General.

Organization of Conkling Campaign Clubs in New York.

Secretary Belknap and Party to Make an Inspection of Military Posts in the Far West.

Attorney General Pierrepont Preparing an Opinion on the Chorpenning Case.

Postmaster General Jewell Has a Conference with Telegraph Companies.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29, 1875.

Sugg Fort Claim Decided in Favor of the Government.

The Treasury Department has received information that the suit brought in the United States Court for Middle Tennessee, for the recovery of the money paid out on account of the Sugg Fort claim, has been decided in favor of the Government. This claim, it will be remembered, was rejected both by the War Department and by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives. Afterwards, through false representations made by Representative Butler, of Tennessee, the Treasury Department was induced to pay the amount of the claim, which was $23,700. On the Department being apprised of the real facts, the suit was brought which has now terminated successfully. The facts in the case were transmitted some time ago to the United States Attorney for this District, with a view to the institution of criminal proceedings against Butler and the other parties concerned, and to-day Mr. Wilson, the Solicitor of the Treasury Department, addressed a letter to the United States Attorney here, suggesting the propriety of immediate action in the matter.

Sam Bard's New Tactics.

The notorious Sam Bard, the decapitated postmaster at Atlanta, has to-day essayed new tactics in his determination to hold on to his office, if possible. Denying that he has ever written any letter of resignation, he refuses to surrender his office unless he is suspended under the provisions of the Tenure of Office act. This position he expects will enable him to hold on after the 1st of July, when Mr. Comly, who has been appointed in his place, was to take possession. The Postmaster General is determined that Bard shall no longer be a barnacle on the Government ship, and has referred the matter to the Attorney General for his opinion. If it be decided by the Attorney General that Bard's letter was not one of resignation, as has all along been supposed, he will be promptly suspended.

Conkling Campaign Clubs.

Information has been received here that campaign clubs in the interest of Senator Conkling for the Presidency are being organized in New York.

Secretary Belknap to Make an Extended Official Tour.

Secretary Belknap left Washington to-night for West Point, where he will remain until after the 4th of July, and then proceed to Chicago. He will leave the latter place about the 10th of July, accompanied by Inspector General Marcy, General J. W. Forsyth, of General Sheridan's staff, and one or two other gentlemen, and visit all the military posts on the Union Pacific Railroad. After this the party will go to the Yellowstone Park *via* Fort Ellis, and will return eastward *via* Fort Abraham Lincoln and the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The Chorpenning Claim.

The President having referred to Attorney General Pierrepont a question as to the propriety of reopening the hearing of the celebrated Chorpenning claim, that officer will soon submit his decision thereon.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29, 1875.

CHANGE IN THE WARRANT DIVISION OF THE TREASURY.

J. W. Power, Chief Clerk of the Register's office, is to be appointed Chief of the Warrant Division, in place of Mr. Gilfillan, appointed Cashier of the Treasury.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL CONFERS WITH THE TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

The conference between the telegraph companies and the Postmaster General took place to-day. There were present Mr. Orton, of the Western Union; Mr. Blossom, for the Southern and Atlantic; and Mr. Dunn, for the Atlantic and Pacific, in the absence of General Eckert. After a long discussion, the Postmaster General informed them that he would not now decide, but would notify them that it was probable he would reduce the rates one-quarter of a cent on each word, making it three-fourths of a cent, instead of a cent, as at present. Mr. Orton gave notice that his company would not consent to such a reduction. General Eckert sent a letter saying that his company was satisfied with the present rates, but hoped in a short time to be able to accept much lower rates for service.

LEGAL TENDERS TO BE WITHDRAWN.

Secretary Bristow to-day directed the Treasurer to cause legal tenders to the amount of $1,292,420 to be withheld from the available currency balance of the Treasury, redeemed and destroyed—being eighty per cent. of the additional circulation issued to banks during the present month. Until further redemptions are ordered, the amount of the United States notes outstanding and to be used as circulating medium, shall not exceed $375,771,580.

FIRE RECORD.

The Paterson Fire—Loss About $200,000.

PATERSON, N. J., June 29.—The fire at the Watson Bridge Works, this morning, gutted the central building, 50x60 feet, four stories high, and another building 51x148 feet, three stories high. The loss of the bridge works is estimated at from $120,000 to $150,000; insured for $70,000. E. G. Watson & Co. occupied a room on the third floor for the manufacture of silk, employing eighty hands. They lose $40,000; insured for $33,000. Charles N. Martin, of New York, loses about $10,000. The Watsons are going straight ahead with their bridge work, and have two hundred men busy this morning. Charles Wildley has been arrested on suspicion of firing the place.

McKinney, Texas—$70,000.

NEW ORLEANS, June 29.—A fire at McKinney, Texas, destroyed an entire block of business houses. Loss estimated at $70,000.

Aurora, Illinois—$12,000.

AURORA, ILL., June 29.—Wright & Hill's sash, door and blind factory was burned here this morning. Loss $12,000; uninsured. W. Wright, formerly one of the proprietors, died last Sunday night at Minneapolis, whether he had gone for his health.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Legal Proceedings Growing out of Union of Presbyterian Churches.

MONTREAL, June 29.—An action has been instituted by the Rev. Gavin Long, to restrain the managers of the Temporalities Boards of the Presbyterian Church, in connection with the Church of Scotland, from dispossessing themselves of funds amounting to upward of $558,000, otherwise than for the benefit of those who maintain their connection with the Church of Scotland. Similar action has been begun by Rev. Mr. Simpson, restraining the managers of the widows and orphans' funds, which amount to $7,300. The Anti-Unionists of the Presbyterian Church publish a paper in their interest this week.

Father Krantbaner Consecrated Bishop of Green Bay, Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, June 29.—Rev. Father Krantbaner was to-day consecrated as Bishop of Green Bay, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral in this city. Archbishop Hinni officiated as consecrator, and there were also present Bishops Grace, of St. Paul; Hennessy, of Dubuque; Hess, of La Crosse; McQuade, of Rochester; Murat, of Marquette; Foley, of Chicago; Baltz, of Alton; Swenger, of Fort Wayne; Ryan, of St. Louis; Zudenbush, of St. Cloud.

ST. LOUIS.

Arrival of Captain Eads from New Orleans—Progress of the Jetty Work—The Engineer Sure of Ultimate Success.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—Captain James B. Eads arrived to-day from New Orleans. Just previous to leaving that city, he wrote to President Grant and Secretary of War Belknap, advising them of the progress of the jetties at South Pass. The main point in the letter is that provisional works, one thousand feet long, have already been constructed on the line of the east jetty, and are being pushed seaward at the rate of a hundred feet per day. Two hundred mechanics and laborers and four pile-driving machines are at work, and a large quantity of stone and other material is ready at hand. Additional machinery and accommodations are being prepared, and in a short time the working force will be largely increased. Telegraphic communication has been established between New Orleans and the head of the Pass, and the line is being extended to the works at the mouth of the Pass. Captain Eads says the provisional work mention is what is known as the "short piling," and while it is only preliminary in character, it will temporarily serve the same purpose and produce the same results as the permanent jetties which will follow as rapidly as possible. The Captain is quite sure that there will be twenty feet or more water on the bar at South Pass by the first of next February.

China and Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.—The steamship Oceanic, from Shanghai June 5, and Hong Kong June 13, arrived here to-day. The following is a summary of her news:

CHINA.

The Chinese Government has appropriated 40,000 taels for representation at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition. The local government of Hong Chow will send, independently, 10,000 taels' worth of porcelain and silks.

The death is announced of Tso, the Viceroy of Kansuh and the most powerful official of the old Chinese race in the Empire, with the single exception of Liyang Chong.

The Chinese authorities openly declare their determination to exterminate the aborigines of Formosa. The latest plan of invasion adopted is destroying the interior forests by igniting bales of cotton saturated with oil. Many valuable camphor groves have already been destroyed. In direct encounters with the savages, the Chinese have thus far been worsted.

May 23d, Trinity Sunday, the Church of the Holy Trinity, of Shanghai, was erected into a cathedral for the diocese of Bishop Russell, in North China.

Fifty thousand Mahometans are now residing in Nan King.

The authorities of Hiukiang express regret for the recent destruction of the American missionary chapel, and offer to make good all losses.

Arrangements are in progress for the opening of extensive coal mines in Kwautung province.

A Chinese officer of high rank was executed at Taiwan Fu for cowardice in battle with the savages of Formosa.

Military reform has been begun in the province of Fu Kien by the introduction of foreign arms and drill among a limited number of troops. Jealous quarrels have arisen in consequence, and serious riots have occurred between the soldiers of the new and old schools.

The National Bank of India has opened a branch at Shanghai.

A rebellion has broken out in Mauchuria, caused by repressive exactions against mining laborers. Fifteen hundred troops were sent from Tientsin.

A proclamation from English philanthrophists against the Peruvian coolie trade has been published and widely circulated in the Chinese language, and advertised in the native newspapers. It is intended as a wholesome warning, but is much ridiculed as tardy and now superfluous, the coolie traffic having been stopped soon after the action taken by Japan in the famous Mari A'Luz case.

The tone of comments in the English newspapers published in China on the Margary murder, show less regret at the calamity than exultation over the opportunity offered of securing new concessions from China and taking absolute possession of Burmah. The complicity of the Burmese King is boldly assumed, and the necessity of annexation universally insisted upon. Mr. Wade, the British Minister, is accused of neglect in not demanding retribution from China.

The Chinese Government propose, in the event of conquering the savage territory of Formosa, to build walled towns therein as fast as taken.

In consequence of coolie reports from Cuba, China peremptorily refuses further departures of emigrants. The Spanish Charge at Peking pronounces this to be a violation of treaty. There is a serious quarrel, and futile attempt at arbitration by the diplomatic corps. China says Spain may go to war if she chooses, but emigration shall not be resumed, except on condition of the reception of Chinese Consuls in Cuba for the protection of laborers. The discussion is postponed till the arrival of the Spanish Minister at Peking. China is sustained by a majority of the foreign envoys, and there is little doubt that the Spanish representative will be compelled to yield.

May 26th, the British steamship Douglass was attacked by Chinese smugglers at Foo Chow, and a tidewaiter, named Blacklock, shot. The Chinese were beaten off and four killed.

The United States Consul General at Shanghai is criticised for trying an American, named Glover, in the Chinese service as Commissioner of Customs. The suit was brought for damage caused by Glover's action in his official capacity, by order of the Chinese Government. It is claimed that the consular jurisdiction was improperly exercised.

Japan.

A great typhoon visited Hong Kong May 31st. The steamship Poyauz was wrecked near Maco. One hundred and twenty-four lives were lost, 150 junks destroyed and damage done to property in Canton, Hong Kong and Whampoo.

Kido, member of the Imperial Council, has been appointed head of the Assembly of officers from various Provinces which meets for the first time June 20th, in Yeddo. This is a distinct body from the recently-established deliberative house called the Genrvon, which is not yet organized.

The population of Japan has increased 150,000 since the census taken at the close of 1873.

Okubo Yosemite, appointed President of the Commission to the Philadelphia Centennial, will not be able to leave Japan. Saigo Yosemite, recently the General commanding in Formosa, has been appointed Vice President, and will start for America next October. An edict has been issued against cremation. The practice is resumed to a considerable extent.

A steamship has been presented by the Government to the authorities of Lew Chow for voyages in dangerous seasons, to prevent the recurrence of disasters like that which led to the Formosan war.

An American, named J. M. Ruppert, has been expelled from Japan, with the consent of the United States officers, for repeated violation of law and order.

The ex-Daimio of Kii Siu has given thirty thousand dollars for the establishment of a new primary school in each village of his former Province.

The recent investigation of the number of missionaries and converts in Japan, gives the following result: Greek Church—One missionary and 3,000 converts. Roman Catholic—Forty missionaries and 20,000 converts. Protestant—Seventy missionaries and 200 converts.

The ratification of a treaty between Japan and Peru was exchanged May 17. Mr. Elmore, the Peruvian Charge, sailed for Peking to ratify a Chinese treaty.

Saxbon Fusimi, the adopted son of the grandfather of the present Emperor, who was degraded in 1868 for having intrigued with the rebels in the war of that year, was last month pardoned and restored to his former rank.

A valuable slate quarry has been discovered in the Province of Tikupen.

Several officers were dispatched last month to the interior of China on confidential missions. One party was sent to the scene of the murder of the English explorer Mangery.

A trigonometrical survey is ordered of eight Provinces surrounding Yeddo.

A crab, eleven feet six inches long, captured on an island in Yeddo bay, is on exhibition in Yokohama.

There is a proposition to extend the operations of the Japanese steamship line, now running to Shanghai, to San Francisco.

The coinage of silver five cent pieces now amounts to $880,000, and of copper cents and mills $550,000.

A decree has been issued that vessels exceeding seventy-five tons burthen, shall hereafter be built in foreign style. For two hundred and fifty years all ships have been so constructed as to make distant navigation impossible.

The report is confirmed of the cession of Saghlien to Russia.

Four Americans have been brought from the Island of Iturup by a Japanese ship to Hakodati. They have been illegally engaged in otter hunting. An examination is pending before the Consul at Hakodati.

A military force is now established in the principal islands of the Lew Chew group.

Jugoi Arinori Mori, former Charge d'Affairs at Washington, has been appointed Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 29, 1875.

YELLOW FEVER AT KEY WEST.

A dispatch from J. V. Harris, Health Officer at Key West, reports one death from yellow fever to-day. Dr. Harris adds, "I am sorry to have to inform you of the prevalence of the disease as an epidemic in this place."

LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

San Francisco's Mammoth New Palace Hotel—Some Interesting Particulars About the Great Caravansary.

Nearly or quite all the readers of the COMMERCIAL have heard something of the grand Palace Hotel, now nearing completion in San Francisco. It is the largest structure of the kind in the world. It covers 96,250 square feet of ground, and is seven stories high; 24,661,000 bricks were used in its walls, 3,000 tons of cast and wrought iron, and 4,561,534 feet of lumber and timber. It contains 1,060 windows, 377 of which are bay windows; 962 rooms, none of less size than 16x16 feet, and 388 bath rooms. It contains over three miles of halls; there are five passenger elevators and seven grand stairways; there are 4,540 doors, 9,000 gas burners and thirty-two miles of gas and water pipe. It requires 50,000 yards, or twenty-eight miles of carpet. It can accommodate 1,200 guests, besides 360 servants and employees. And, best of all, there is not a dark, windowless room in the house. It has been decided to run a length of heavy plate glass, sixteen inches high, along the top of the balusters and balustrades, as a precaution against accidents by children sliding down the balusters or climbing the balustrades. This plate glass will reflect the gas jets, and at night the interior courts will present a dazzling scene. Of these latter there are three, the center one being 144 by 84 feet, covered with glass at the height of the building, with wide carriage and promenade entrances from the street, and having a circle driveway fifty-four feet in diameter, surrounded by a marble-tiled promenade and a tropical garden, with exotic plants, statuary and fountains. Fronting the center court, from every story, and upon its entire boundary, there are wide verandas, illuminated by standard lights at each pillared section, and from the garden level to the second floor is an elegant staircase, ornamented at its various landings with statuary and rare flower vases. Midway up this staircase is the approach to the music pavilion for the use of the instrumental band, to be employed exclusively by the hotel.

The breakfast room is 110 by 55 feet; dining room, 150 by 55 feet; ball and music room, 65 by 55 feet; ladies' reception room, 40 by 40 feet; reading room, 40 by 40 feet, and committee rooms and other general apartments for the use of guests on an equally extensive scale.

On the second floor are the ladies' drawing room, 84 by 40 feet, the children's dining hall and a large number of private dining rooms. The rooms for guests are equally well finished and furnished, and arranged for use either singly or in suites of two or more, they being so approached and connected that a suite of any number can be had, possessing all the advantages of a private dwelling. All the outer rooms have a bay window, and every room a fireplace, a clothes closet and toilet room, and there is a bath-room for every two rooms.

Each floor has its own annunciator, with its special service in constant attendance, and a tube receptacle for letters for the postoffice, all leading to a main letter box in the general office. There is, also, a pneumatic dispatch tube, by which messages and parcels can be sent instantly to any point on the different floors.

The system of ventilation adopted for this vast building is of the most perfect description, every room, not excepting the bath rooms, being properly cared for in this respect. There are 2,042 ventilating tubes in use, opening outward on the roof of the hotel, and each one coming from some particular room or closet.

As to the furnishment, it could not well be more elegant, and yet combine all the essentials of comfort.

The arrangements for protection against fire are as near perfection as human ingenuity has yet devised. There are four artesian wells, with a reservoir under the garden plot, its holding capacity being 630,000 gallons; steam engines, steam pumps, and a supply of nearly 15,000 feet of hose, which, with fire apparatus complete, is located at convenient points upon each floor of the building. In every room and passageway throughout the hotel there is a thermostatic bulb, by which any extra degree of heat existing will be announced at the general office, upon a dial showing the exact locality, making a complete fire alarm guard.

There are five elevators and seven stairways, leading from the garden floor to the upper story, in addition to a solid iron staircase inclosed by brick, leading to the top floor, having openings only on each story. The elevators are worked by hydraulic power, and are at the same time safe, speedy and noiseless. All in all, this is the most complete establishment of the kind in the world; and as California is fast becoming a popular resort for pleasure and health-seekers, it will no doubt be highly successful. Mr. Warren Leland, a gentleman whose name has been identified with some of the most popular of our Eastern hotels, is the lessee.

VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.

Organization of the Society of the 62d Regiment—Election of Officers, &c.

An adjourned meeting of the Society of the Sixty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers was held last evening in the Reception room, Municipal Hall, Gen. J. B. Sweitzer in the chair, and Bernard Coll, secretary.

Capt. E. S. Wright, from the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, submitted a report which was acted upon *seriatim*. The report was adopted with slight modifications, and the time of the annual meeting was left blank.

An election of officers for the ensuing year was then decided upon and resulted as follows:

President, Gen. J. B. Sweitzer; Vice Presidents, (one from each company), Capt. Wm. Crider, Company "A," Capt. M. L. Felker, "B," Capt. W. B. McClay, "C," Capt. E. S. Wright, "F," Capt. Wm. Kennedy, "G," Capt. Sam'l Conner, "H," Capt. R. R. Means, "I," Capt. E. W. Timmony, "K," Lieut. Wm. Webber, "L," Capt. Richard Crozier, "M." [Two vacancies are to be filled hereafter].

Recording Secretary, Bernard Coll.

Corresponding Secretary, John P. McHendry.

Treasurer, E. G. Krehan.

General Sweitzer, upon taking the chair, returned thanks and made a neat speech, expressing the hope that the society would be one of the most successful yet established.

On motion a committee was appointed to prepare the constitution for signatures at a meeting to be held next Wednesday evening week, 14th prox.

A committee was also appointed to select a time for the annual reunion and to make arrangements therefor. The committee consists of the Vice Presidents of the Society with Captain Wright as chairman.

Inquiry was made for the banner of the regiment, and no one appeared to be aware in whose possession it is. Anyone knowing of its whereabouts will confer a favor by giving the information to the Society. Messrs. Elliott, Timmony, McCurry, Crider and Clawson were appointed a committee on search for the missing flag.

Adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Henry, alias "Cockey" Ward, and Alexander Swords, indicted for highway robbery, the jury, having agreed the previous night, returned a sealed verdict yesterday morning, finding the defendants guilty as indicted. Swords' counsel, Mr. Swartzwelder, immediately made a motion for arrest of judgment and a new trial for the reason that the offense charged, and of which the defendants were found guilty, is felony of high grade, triable in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, wherein the jury have no right to separate before rendering a verdict; that in this case the jury did separate and returned a sealed verdict. The motion for a new trial is based upon the allegation that the verdict was against the manifest weight of the evidence, and that the Court erred in the charge to the jury, in not alluding to the evidence of a certain witness in regard to the identity of swords. Col. Bayne, the counsel for Ward, moved for arrest of judgment in the case of his client for the same reason as given in the other case—that the jury was permitted to separate.

James Ford, indicted for fornication, on oath of Synthia Dopson, was found not guilty, and each party was directed to pay one half of the costs.

John Johnston, indicted for larceny on oath of Solomon Coulson, pleaded *nolo contendere*.

James McMinndman, indicted on oath of A. M. Crozier, for larceny and receiving stolen goods, pleaded *nolo contendere*.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Patrick McTurney, indicted on oath of Mrs. Catherine McGovern, for seduction, the jury is out.

The cases of the Commonwealth vs. John and Frank Golla, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, on oath of John Hartman; and John Hartman, indicted for felonious assault and battery, on oath of Frank Golla, are on trial. These are cross-suits growing out of a difficulty which occurred at Sharpsburg during the puddlers' strike. Hartman is a puddler, and was met one night last spring by the Golla brothers, when one of them alluded to him as a black sheep. A quarrel ensued, during which Hartman shot Frank Golla in the hip, and he was struck by one or both of them.

AT the shooting match yesterday between the members of Company F, Duquesne Greys, the company gold medal was won by Private Frank Hogle, and a silver goblet by Herman Straub.

The Largest and Best Stock

Of Beer, Ale and Liquor Glasses and Bar Fixtures in the city is at the Blue Front Lamp Store, 90 Smithfield street.

Mortuary Report.

Dr. W. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, makes the following report of deaths occurring in the city last week: Number of deaths, 60. Causes—Alcoholism, 1; drowning, 1; atelectasis, 3; concussion of brain, 1; capillary bronchitis, 2; cancer of uterus, 1; cholera infantum, 8; cholera morbus, 1; cerebro-spinal fever, 1; consumption, 5; convulsions, 6; dentition, morbid, 2; diarrhea, 3; dysentery, 1; enteritis, 1; typhoid fever, 1; scarlet fever, 5; puerperal fever, 1; gastritis, 1; heart, disease not specified, 2; inanition, 1; marasmus, 1; measles, 1; metritis, 1; old age, 1; paralysis, general, 1; premature birth, 1; pneumonitis, 2; pleuritis, 1; puerperal convulsions, 1; sunstroke, 1; whooping cough, 1. Color—white, males, 31; females, 24; colored, male, 5. Social relations—Married, 14; single, 43; widows, 1, widowers, 1; not stated, 1. Nativity—Pittsburgh, 38; other parts of the United States, 7; Germany, 10; Ireland, 5. Age—Under one year, 23; from one to two years, 6; from two to five years, 6; from five to ten years, 2; from fifteen to twenty years, 1; from twenty to thirty years, 5; from thirty to forty years, 3; from forty to fifty years, 6; from fifty to sixty years, 3; from sixty to seventy years, 2; from seventy to eighty years, 2; from ninty to one hundred years, 1. Localities—City wards, 57; Western Pennsylvania Hospital, 1; Mercy Hospital, 1; Pittsburgh Infirmary, 1.

Germania Garden.

The grand, formal opening of the Germania Garden will take place Thursday evening, July 1st. Elsewhere we publish the programme of music, which promises well for that part of the exercises.

Beer and Liquor Glasses

For Picnics rented at the Blue Front Lamp and Glassware Store, 90 Smithfield street.

FLOUR
GROCERIES
273
275
T.C.JENKINS
LIBERTY ST PITTSBURGH PA

LARGEST AND CHEAPEST
FLOUR
AND
GROCERY HOUSE
IN THE STATE.
☞ No Retail House Connected.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—A SPECIAL AGENT—IN this city, for a rapid selling novelty. Address WELSH & CO., Box 70, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—PARTNER—IN A MANUFACTURING business in the city, with capital of Four or Five Thousand Dollars. For particulars address PARTNER, P. O. Box 217, city.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—FRONT AND Back Rooms to let, with or without board, at No. 60 Ross. Location central and pleasant.

FOR RENT—SMALL HOUSE—ON Sarah street, Mount Washington, Thirty-fifth ward. Lot 144x125. Fruit Trees, Grapevines, &c. Rent low to a good tenant. Inquire at Commercial office.

FOR RENT—GLASS HOUSE—STAR Glass Works, at Bellaire, in good order, with fires blocked. Coal and Coke at 3 and 4 cents, delivered in factory. For rent on advantageous terms. Good opportunity for Co-operative Company or any others. Apply to THEO. G. SULLIVAN, Bellaire, Ohio.

FOR RENT—ON HILAND AVENUE, East Liberty, a new House of 10 Rooms, Water, Gas, Bathroom, and all modern improvements. The House and Stable will be finished and ready for tenant by May 1st. The Lot is large and the neighborhood first-class. Price, $1,000 per year. Apply to THOS. F. STEWART, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

FOR RENT OR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY Frame House, with Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall, Water in Kitchen; Lot 45x200, with Grapevines, &c., located on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, &c., apply to E. ABEL, Commercial office.

FOR RENT—A HANDSOME BRICK Dwelling House, on Cliff street. Parlors, Dining Room and Kitchen on first floor; Gas, dry Cellar, 3 Bedrooms and finished Attic, Water and modern improvements. The Lot extends from street to street. Will be rented reasonable. Possession given immediately.—For particulars apply to WM. EVANS, Commercial office.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS—THE Three-story Brick Dwelling House, No. 152 Center avenue, containing 9 large Rooms, with Gas and Water and good yard. House in best of order throughout. Apply at 154 Center avenue. Also, two Dwellings on Center avenue, each of 5 Rooms, finished attic and good cellar, both in first rate order. Rent, $40 00 per month. Apply as above.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OAK TANNED LEATHER Belting, Rubber Belting and Hose, at THORP & DUNN'S, 144 Water street.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MACHINERY—3 Planers and Matchers, 1 Surfacer, 1 Large 2-side Molder, 1 Power Mortiser, 1 8x20 Engine, 1 No. 2 Sturtevant Fan. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60-horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW DOUBLE-FLUE Boilers, 20x36; twelve Portable Boilers, from 12 to 20 horse power; Engines from 4 to 80 horse power; one Hoisting Engine and Boiler. ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER, 40 Park Way, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-TWO NEW and second-hand Engines and Boilers, 2 Portable and 1 small Upright; also, 1 Saw Mill, with Portable Engine. T. CARLIN, corner of Lacock and Sandusky streets, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—NO. 245 ALLEGHENY avenue, Allegheny city. The House is nearly new, has 10 Rooms, is well planned and the neighborhood first-class. The Lot is 23 feet 9 inches by 140 feet deep to paved street or alley. Will be sold low and very accommodating terms. Apply to THOS. F. STEWART, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

FOR SALE—FORTY SUPERIOR Second-hand Boilers, in good order, ranging from 30 inches to 44 inches in diameter; and 10 feet to 40 feet long; double-flued and cylinder. County Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works. No. 13 Water street. WATSON & MUNROE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR APPROVED property, 3-4 of an acre of Land on Negley avenue, Pittsburgh; also, 97½ acres of Land eight miles from the city of Pittsburgh, one-half mile from station on the A. V. R. R. The Land is Superior Farming Land, all under fence, lays very nicely, almost all level, and would suit a gardener, etc. There is a two-story House and good Stable, good Spring of Water, etc., on the premises. Also, 50 acres of Land in Moon township, Allegheny county, at a low price. For further particulars inquire of ED. WITTISH, Beaver Falls, or every Tuesday morning, at 91 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY OR ALLEGHENY CITY PROPERTY—The beautiful homestead of John Scott, Jr., on Pine Creek, 2½ miles from Etna Station, West Penn Railway. The property consists of 76 acres of ground in a high state of cultivation. One fine dwelling of 11 rooms, another dwelling of 4 rooms, with barns, stables and other outbuildings, with three of the best orchards of all kinds of choice fruits in Western Pennsylvania. Price $50,000. The buildings and improvements alone are worth full $20,000.
Also a few of those fine 5 and 10 acre lots are yet unsold. Will also be sold cheap, or exchanged for city property. Apply to
THOS. F. STEWART,
Fifth avenue and Wood street.

DIVIDENDS.

☞ OFFICE COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY, NO. 10 SIXTH STREET.—The Board of Directors of the Columbia Oil Company have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR Per Share on the Capital Stock, payable on and after July 1st.
A. P. McGREW, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, June 28, 1875.

☞ OFFICE MONONGAHELA WATER COMPANY.—A Quarterly Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared, and will be paid on and after July 1, 1875.
HENRY STAMM, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, June 26, 1875.

ELECTION NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE—A MEETING OF THE stockholders of the UNION BRIDGE COMPANY will be held at No. 61 Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, JULY 6th, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
R. W. McCONNELL, Secretary.

☞ PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY Bridge Co., (Hand street)—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Bridge Company (Hand street) will be held at the Company's rooms at the north end of the bridge, on MONDAY, July 5, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M. An election for a President, a Board of ten Managers and one Secretary and Treasurer will be held immediately after the adjournment of the meeting.
R. K. WILSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, June 15, 1875.

We have a full stock of prime N. O. SUGAR and MOLASSES, much superior to Island goods for bakers.
ALL GOODS SHIPPED PROMPTLY.
ALLEN KIRKPATRICK & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS,
271 LIBERTY STREET.

RITER & CONLEY,
SUCCESSORS TO JAMES M. RITER.
BUILDERS OF
Oil Tanks, Blast Furnaces, Siemen Furnaces!
ROLLING MILL STACKS, IRON ROOFING
And all kinds of SHEET IRON WORK
Also, Copper Work of Every Description.
OFFICE AND WORKS, 55 AND 58 WATER STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PHOSPHOR BRONZE FOUNDRY,
For the Pittsburgh District.
Atwood & McCaffrey,
No. 50 to 60 THIRD AVENUE, Between Market and Ferry Streets.
LICENSEES OF C. J. A. DICK.
Castings for Mills and General Machine Work Furnished Promptly
Orders Solicited.

Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co
OFFER AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
Dry Goods and Notions!
AT LOWEST PRICES YET REACHED.
Merchants Will Find it to Their Advantage to Give Us an Early Call.
WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.

REMOVAL!
D. & F. S. WELTY.
Successors to WELTY BROS.,
IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Mattings,
WINDOW SHADES, &c.,
Nos. 115 and 117 FEDERAL STREET,
Caldwell's New Building, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Desiring that the public should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their Meters Tested to leave their orders at the office of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.
R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION NO. 1
TO
Nominate a Candidate for Sheriff,
will reassemble at the COURT HOUSE, in the city of Pittsburgh, on
Thursday, July 8th, 1875, at 11 O'clock A. M.

Tickets will be issued only to the Delegates by the Chairman, at No. 136 Fifth avenue.
Delegates may appoint Substitutes, but a substitute cannot appoint a substitute.
Delegates will not be permitted to appoint substitutes after roll call.
Substitutions made for or during the last session of the Convention will not be received.

WILLIAM BLAKELEY,
Chairman.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 26, 1875.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

SMITHFIELD NATIONAL BANK,
OF PITTSBURGH,

In the City of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled an act to provide a National currency secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, John Jay Knox, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Smithfield National Bank, of Pittsburgh, in the City of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 26th day of June, 1875.

JOHN JAY KNOX,
Comptroller of Currency.

INSURANCE.
SOLID INDEMNITY.
ASSETS.

Atlas, - - -	$ 511,000
Glens Falls, - -	701,000
Penn Mut. Life, -	5,000,000

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And dealers in all kinds of WRITING and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS, CARD BOARDS, TAGS, COVER PAPERS, STATEMENTS, BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, ENVELOPES, &c. All kinds of
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D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Passenger Agent.
L. P. FARMER,
Assistant General Passenger Agent.

USE SAWYER'S BARBERS' SOAP

TO THE PUBLIC.

Notice is hereby given to the public and the friends and patrons of Alexander McIlwaine, deceased, that the good will, lease and appurtenances of the auction business, heretofore conducted by the said Alexander McIlwaine, has been sold by me to John D. Bailey, who will on and after July 1st, succeed to all the good will, emoluments and benefits of the said auction business, which he will conduct as heretofore at the old stand, No. 106 Smithfield street, as the successor of Alexander McIlwaine.

Mr. Bailey, having purchased for a sum of money, satisfactory to me and friends of my late husband, the good will of the business, I most respectfully and earnestly request the public, who have so long favored my husband with their confidence and patronage, to extend the same to Mr. Bailey, and ask the friends of Alexander McIlwaine and of myself to use their influence to render the good will of the business as valuable as possible to Mr. Bailey, in return for the generous manner in which he has acted in the purchase of the business.

AMELIA L. McILWAINE,
Administratrix Estate of Alexander McIlwaine, deceased.
PITTSBURGH, June 23, 1875.

In accordance with the above notice, I hereby notify the friends of the late
ALEXANDER M'ILWAINE, ESQ.,
the public and my friends that on and after the first day of July I will continue the business of
M'ILWAINE'S AUCTION HOUSE,
and hope by close attention to business and fidelity to the interests of the patrons of the house to merit their support, and will endeavor to render the same satisfaction as was given by the late proprietor.

Having secured the services of Mr. Simeon Loomis, who has so long occupied the position of chief clerk of the house, and the other old employees, I am fully prepared to give the same particular attention to sales of stock, real estate, household furniture, books, &c., as heretofore.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Successor to Alexander McIlwaine.

FRENCH GLASS SHADES,
ROUND, SQUARE AND OVAL.
FRUIT JARS AND JELLY GLASSES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
W. C. Armor & Co.,
53 NINTH, LATE HAND STREET.

NICKEL AND SILVER PLATING.
Mansfield & Co.
ARE PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF
Nickel and Silver Plating
AND
POLISHING,
In the most prompt and satisfactory manner, and at reasonable rates.
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PORK PACKERS.
BACON, MESS PORK, DRIED BEEF, LARD, LARD OIL, CARBON OILS,
CURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
STAR-ANCHOR BRAND EXTRA SUGAR-CURED HAMS.
281 and 283 LIBERTY STREET.
1p

Flour and Feed.
2,000 bbls. Choice Brands Flour,
100 bbls. Choice Rye Flour,
1,000 sacks Corn Meal,
50 bbls. Pure Cider Vinegar,
50 tons Bran,
50 tons Chop Feed,
200 boxes Cheese.
I have in Store the largest assortment of choice brands Family and Bakers' Flour in the market, and am daily receiving large lots of Butter and Eggs and Country Produce, and which I offer to the trade at low figures.
JOHN A. FINNEY,
1p 112 SECOND AVENUE.

COLORS!
DRY AND IN OIL,
AT COST!
Having decided to discontinue the Sale of COLORS AND PAINTERS' MATERIALS, we offer our present stock at cost. The Stock is now full and complete, and we would be pleased to give quotations by mail or personally.
PENNSYLVANIA LEAD CO.,
Formerly Fahnestock, Haslett & Schwartz,
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Fruit Jars
AT
LOWEST PRICES.
J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.,
☞ Near Sixth street, 189 LIBERTY ST.

NOTICE.
OLD CLOTHING.
The Highest Price paid for CAST OFF CLOTHING. Call or address
No. 6 Wylie Street.

WANTED Agents for the best selling Prize packages in the world, single package, with elegant prize, . . F. P. GLUCK, New Bedford, Mass.

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN. F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.

The Democrats, in power, have never yet redeemed the promises made when out of power. It is therefore safest always to keep them out.

The New York *Tribune* is again afflicted with its regular summer complaint of doubting whether the President can exercise any of the duties of his office at Long Branch.

The produce exports from New York last week amounted to $5,697,019. The total exports of produce since the first of January amount to $116,533,313, against $136,781,033 for the corresponding period last year.

Not since Hamilcar swore Hannibal to destroy Rome or die a-trying, has there been anything like the Cincinnati *Enquirer's* hatred for the New York *World*. And both are "organs" of the "harmonious Democracy!"

Speaking of the plank which it is now becoming fashionable to incorporate into Democratic platforms concerning the equality of rights of all men under the law, perhaps it is not impertinent to ask what single measure designed so to extend these rights has thus far received Democratic support?

The navigability of the Yellowstone river by steamboats has been practically demonstrated. It is pronounced a better river to navigate than the Upper Missouri. There is great rejoicing among the settlers of the region in consequence, and the discovery is expected to give a marked impetus to emigration in that direction.

The *Post* is deliberately disingenuous. The extract in its issue of yesterday purporting to be taken "from the Pittsburgh Commercial's Long Branch correspondence," was simply a passage taken by our correspondent from the *Surf*, a society paper published at that place—a fact of which the *Post* was perfectly aware when reproducing it.

Wendell Phillips has written a letter to an advocate of inflation, in which he indorses the inflation theory; but, he says, the question of human freedom is of more importance than the currency, and he will support the man who is true to Freedom, no matter what his opinions may be on the currency question. This is the most sensible conclusion Phillips has arrived at for some time.

General Rosecrans has written a letter to the New York *Herald* in which he intimates that the time may come when he will find it necessary to challenge the military supremacy of General Grant. The General was an able and gallant soldier, but if he had more successfully challenged the military supremacy of General Bragg at Chickamaugua, it would give to the critical analysis which he proposes, greater emphasis and point.

The rebellion of the "short-haired" Democrats of New York city against Tammany Hall, for not taking up their grievance touching a reduction of wages, is beginning to wear quite a serious look, all efforts thus far made for reconciliation having proved abortive. The disorganizing results of the rupture bid fair to extend far beyond their place of origin, and it is sincerely to be hoped this may prove to be the case. Decent men will then have a chance to come by their own.

To-day enough money will be dealt out at the United States Treasury to meet the requirements of daily business until every species of notes or securities can be counted. A corps of experts will be selected from the Treasury force for this work. There is said to be much interest in the matter at the Treasury upon the question whether there are any shortages of moment which have not been discovered, and how much there really is in the Treasury in comparison with the reported amounts.

The Legislature of Connecticut, which is Democratic, has refused to pass an amendment to the Constitution of that State to prohibit subscriptions in favor of railroads by municipal corporations. Other States have felt compelled to adopt this provision for the protection of the people against themselves; but the Democracy of Connecticut is so thoroughly old-fogyish and conservative that it can do nothing to protect the people. What better has any one a right to expect from a party of old Hunkers?

Next to the departure of the grasshoppers the people of Kansas are congratulating themselves upon the dissolution of the State Relief Society, and the consequent final closing of the begging business in that State. The society has collected and expended about $74,000 in cash and $161,000 in supplies. In addition to this the Government furnished nearly $100,000 worth of rations and clothing; and the contributions made directly to the sufferers, without passing through the State society, are estimated to have swollen the total benefactions to nearly, if not quite, $400,000, or about $20 a head for the $20,000 victims of the grasshopper plague in Kansas.

The Supreme Court of the United States has just decided that the property of a national bank, organized under the act of Congress of June 3, 1864, attached at the suit of an individual creditor, after the bank had become insolvent, cannot be subjected to sale for the payment of his demand, against the claim for the property by a receiver of the bank subsequently appointed; also, that a suit against a national bank to enforce the collection of a demand is abated by a decree of a district court of the United States dissolving the corporation and forfeiting its rights and franchises rendered upon an information against the bank, filed by the Comptroller of the Currency.

Several important postal changes go into effect to-morrow, among them the new uniform rate of postage established by the late International Postal Convention at Berne. The agreement embraces the United States, England, nearly the whole of the European continent and Egypt, and is really one of the most important innovations of the age. It is not so much the saving of money by means of the reduced rates, as it is the abolishment of all uncertainty and confusion, which constitutes the advantage. Hitherto not only have the rates of postage varied in almost every one of these countries, but the weights allowed for single postage have varied quite as much. Accustomed as the United States and England are to the half ounce as the weight of a single letter, it is difficult to remember that France is restricted to a third of an ounce, and other countries to other divisions of that standard. The confusions to which these variances have led has been indescribable, and if nothing else had been done than to adopt one uniform weight, the benefit to the community would have been incalculable. But the rates of postage have been in all instances reduced, in no case less than sixteen per cent., and in others as much as fifty per cent. As between this country and England, the present reduction is small, it being only one cent on each half-ounce letter. But it must be remembered that a very large reduction was made only a few years ago. Not long since, comparatively speaking, the postage on each letter to or from England was twenty-five cents; for the past several years it has been only six cents, and on and after to-morrow it will be still further reduced to five cents. A quarter of a dollar was a good deal for most people to pay for a letter; but almost anybody can freely afford the new rates. The difference between England and France and other countries was still greater. Judging from experience, it is safe to believe that the new rates will be found sufficiently remunerative to continue the system after the three years during which it is to be tried, and, perhaps, to justify even a further reduction in the rates.

THE "TIDAL WAVE."

The Baltimore *American* bewilderingly inquires, "What has become of the tidal wave?" The Democrats were blatant about it, last year, but are not now indulging in remarks concerning it. Thurman, and Allen, and Tilden and Hendricks, to say nothing of Pendleton, Hancock, and other lesser lights, built many hopes upon their chances of being carried into power upon the swell of that wave; but just at this moment Thurman is looking forward with a troubled and disordered vision; Allen has enough to do to poise himself skillfully upon the currency see-saw, and gets only distant glimpses of the Presidency as a possible result of the October election in Ohio; Hendricks is in an agony of doubts and fears lest his duplicity should be discovered; Tilden is more concerned to know whether his failure to unearth the canal frauds of his party has ruined him or not than he is to know the present condition of the tidal wave; while Pendleton and Hancock are waiters upon Providence, and are not half so eager to get a Democratic nomination for the Presidency as they were under the delusive stimulus of the elections of 1874. The conclusion may safely be drawn that the present quietness about the "tidal wave" is evidence that the Democratic managers have much less faith in it now than they had a few months ago.

The partial successes of the Democracy in 1862, had precisely the same effect upon them, for the time being, as their similar successes in 1874. They went crazy for a while under both, and babbled about permanent reaction, and a return of the masses to the Democratic fold. The elections that followed in 1863 undeceived them. Ohio, which went Democratic in 1862 by 5,000 majority, upon an exceedingly light vote, made an extraordinary effort to redeem and vindicate herself in 1863, and rolled up 101,000 Republican majority. Similar results occurred in Pennsylvania and New York; and the Democrats found that a temporary victory, won because of estrangements, disaffection and apathy in the ranks of the dominant party, was not to be taken as a proof of a changed public sentiment. They will learn the same lesson in 1875; and the silence that now prevails about their victories of 1874 betokens that they have already begun to get that idea into their heads.

So far as present appearances go, the stream of public opinion is again flowing in its old and natural channel. The diversion of last year into another channel is over, and the Democrats, then victorious, are now quarreling over their party creed. Instead of a united, vigorous and irresistible army, animated by a common impulse they are demonstrating to the world that they are a mere aggregation of discordant fragments, held together solely by the hope of attaining to the public plunder. The party has, in reality no creed, no common object, no unity of sentiment upon any leading subject of national concern. It has all the subserviency and lickspittle devotion to its Southern masters it once possessed; but there are no Southern masters, just now, with force enough to mould it into shape upon national questions, and the result is that it is running wild into all sorts of channels, and indulging in declarations of principle in one State that are diametrically opposed to the declarations by their colleagues in some other State. It is a party of factions, each warring upon the other, and the tidal wave, instead of landing them in permanent power, has dashed them to pieces upon the shore.

THE WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

We have referred, heretofore, to the offer of William Thaw, Esq., of this city, to give $100,000 as a permanent endowment fund for the Western University, upon the condition that an equal amount shall be subscribed for the same purpose by other individuals, on or before June 30, 1875; and as this is the last day open for consummating the proposed arrangement, we may be excused for again calling attention to it.

The Chancellor of the University, Dr. Woods, has been giving his personal attention to this matter, and has obtained pledges of contributions that amount to within a few thousands of the requisite sum. Considering the fact that our people have been passing through a troublous time in financial matters, the responses have been very liberal, as far as they have been made, but they have not been as numerous as might reasonably have been expected, and it will be a reproach to our men of means if an endowment of $200,000 is lost to this worthy institution through a failure to obtain the few thousands that yet remain to be subscribed. All the subscriptions yet made are contingent upon the subscription of the whole sum; and the gift of what remains to be pledged will alone make them absolute. A very little additional liberality to-day will therefore make sure a princely endowment that will otherwise be lost.

There ought to be, in this goodly city, sufficient pride in an institution such as the Western University to sustain it handsomely and endow it munificently. It is this love of home institutions which has led to the large endowments of colleges in the East; and why should Pittsburgh men reach out their hands to help Harvard, and Yale, and Brown, while our own University is a beggar, to-day, for the few thousands needed to secure her future success? We have seen a local pride of our own city assert itself heretofore, with great force, and we trust it will be called into action, to-day, with an energy sufficient to secure the possession of this endowment which, if not so secured, will be a tantalizing loss, and a reproach to the public spirit of this community.

We are very glad to notice the improved tone that has come over that portion of the Southern people who attended the recent centennial celebrations in Massachusetts. It shows that more intimate contact with each other will remove much of the bad feeling hitherto prevailing between the people of the North and South; but as the masses of the people of the two sections cannot thus be brought together, the change is confined to the few who have been favored above the rest. Besides, the patriotism which is begotten of mere sentimentalism or the force of mere local associations, is not of the most enduring kind. The patriotism of the North does not need the memories of Bunker Hill or Charlestown to stir it; and the patriotism which gushes over the reminiscences of 1775, yet fails to appreciate the duties of 1875, is likely to prove a deception and a snare. We are willing to join with the South in forgetting the asperities born of the rebellion; but we would like to see some greater evidences of its sincerity than have yet been given. There is a current story of an old resident in this neighborhood who, when sick, sent for a neighbor with whom he had long been at feud, and proposed a reconciliation, which was accepted; but when the two antagonists were shaking hands over the bloody chasm, the sick man put in this proviso—"Mind, if I get well, the old grudge is to stand." We do not want a reconciliation with a reservation that if the South gets well, again, the old grudge is to stand. The Centennial of 1876 furnishes the opportunity for burying all the old grudges; but it must be a real and not a sham burial. The North is ready for her share in that funeral; but we fancy that the South has been too long wedded to her theories to be instantaneously converted from them. If she can truly say that she embraces the Declaration of Independence of 1776 as the embodiment of the true principles of government, and not as mere glittering generalities, and that she is prepared in good faith to put those principles in operation, then shall we believe that she is in earnest, and not till then. The patriotism that finds vent in words and not in deeds is not deep enough for us.

The opinion of the London *Times* concerning the merits of Alfred Tennyson's poetry have undergone a wonderful change within the last quarter of a century. Yet his historic drama, "Queen Mary," is not a greater production, or indicative of the possession of higher genius, than was his "In Memoriam," which the *Times* criticised with such ruthless severity. It is, however, a work of extraordinary power, compass, insight and intensity. It is a genuine surprise. The author had never before attempted dramatic composition. His thorough mastery of idyllic, lyric and elegiac verse has long been conceded, and his "Idyls of the King" suggested that he might, if he chose, write an epic poem worthy of rank with the Iliad and Æneid. But his appearance as a dramatist was wholly unexpected. He has, however, manifestly measured well his own genius, and has not failed to justify fully his boldness in venturing upon the field in which Shakespeare so completely overshadows all who have heretofore entered it.

The mining developments in the Southwestern region of New Mexico and Southeastern of Arizona are of a very satisfactory character. The Longfellow copper mines in the latter Territory have four large furnaces in operation, turning out six thousand pounds of ingot copper per day, lacking, it is said, only about five per cent. of absolute purity. Four more furnaces are in process of erection, and will be running in two or three weeks. Unusual activity also prevails in the silver districts. The deeper the mines are worked the richer the bodies of ore developed are reported to be. The various communities are all settling down to patient and steady industry, which is all that is needed for a future of great prosperity.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Mississippi Grangers are going to establish a college.

It is becoming quite fashionable for ladies to act as pall-bearers.

An Iowa paper says, "Wire worms?" Give it up. Why are they?

There are doubts whether all the gold news from the Black Hills country is golden.

The verdict rendered next fall over the corpse of Ohio Bourbonism will be: "Died of Rag Money."

The black bass, deposited in Otsego Lake a few years ago, are now being caught in the Susquehanna river.

The day before yesterday lightning struck a Cincinnati distillery and took a $25,000 drink of whisky.

Longfellow will read a semi-centennial poem before his classmates at Bowdoin College on the 8th of July.

George Alfred has left St. Louis for the East, seeking for new papers on which to expend his surplus "Gath."

England proposes to establish railroad communication between Hindostan and Western China, via Burmah.

There is talk of raising a fund for the purchase of the St. Louis *Times* and its conversion into a Catholic organ.

Three Illinois women have just taken a contract to do all the mowing and potato-planting on a one hundred acre farm.

The First Baptist church of San Francisco, the oldest ecclesiastical edifice in that city, has been sold for a Chinese opium den.

There is to be a department in the Centennial building devoted to implements of war. Don't omit the stove-poker and flat-iron.

The British Government is sorely perplexed how to raise troops. It does not dare to conscript, and the people will not volunteer.

The reckless city fathers of Buffalo promise to "divide up $1,200 *between each man* taking part in the military procession" on the Fourth.

Admiral Porter has written his memoirs, too, but he will not allow them to be published until after he is dead. He fears the critic's froth.

It sounds like a tough story, that tenderloin is only five cents a pound in Texas. Sir Loin hardly could afford to be a knight at such a price.

The Baltimore Supreme Court Judges have had a second consultation relative to the dishonorable practices of members of the Baltimore bar.

Sidney Dillon has lost his suit in the United States Supreme Court for $1,000,000 claimed on the construction of the Hartford and Erie Railroad.

Fierce forest fires are burning along the line of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railway in Michigan. Several towns are threatened with destruction.

Sportsmen endeavoring to cultivate fish in streams connecting with the Mississippi below St. Louis have much trouble with the alligator gar, which destroys the game fish.

A man in Lawrence, Kansas, advertises himself as a "military attorney." He probably belongs to the class of heroes who were home-guard "generals" during the war.

The practice which prevails to some extent of free riding over the country under cover of a present or a former connection with the Postoffice Department, is to be suppressed.

Chicago proposes to make another effort to establish direct through trade with Europe by water. A schooner will leave that port to-day for Queenstown, Ireland, laden with bone dust.

Times are quite lively in Oregon, several sailing vessels and steamboats being in course of construction at the different ship-yards, and the coal mines and lumber mills are all in active operation.

They had a storm in the Kearsarge Mountain district last week, that was very hard upon recently-sheared sheep, hundreds of which were frozen to death. The wind was not tempered to those shorn lambs.

The lightning played lively in New Orleans the other day, and during the storm a picture of Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, seemed to be an object of particular spite, it being literally torn in shreds.

Nearly all of our Western exchanges contain accounts of great storms, accompanied by thunder and lightning, and floods of rain, doing great damage to crops, fences, buildings, bridges and other property.

The proposed canal connecting the Tennessee and Tombigbee rivers will greatly shorten the distance for transporting freight by water from the Ohio Valley and adjoining regions to the Atlantic seaboard and Europe.

This is the last day on which that munificent donation of a hundred thousand dollars offered to the Western University of Pennsylvania by William Thaw, Esq., if a similar amount is collected by the 1st of July, holds good. Let our people freeze to it before it thaws out.

Among the latest methods of making much out of little is the discovery that handsome cheese—to look at—can be created by skimming milk for butter and converting the residuum, or rinsings of the churn, into curds, and touching these up with annotta to give them "richness."

The Delaware and Maryland peach crop is now fixed at from seven to eight millions of baskets, double the number ever gathered in those States. It seems to be generally believed that new markets will have to be opened up, the old ones having failed to consume the peaches gathered at any ordinary season.

The reduction of summer goods in New York this season is greater than the most ancient and venerable shopper can remember it to have ever been before; partly because the market has been flooded with fancy fabrics, which the merchants dare not carry over, and partly because of the general dullness of trade, and the necessity of raising money.

Dealing with Obstacles.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Permit me, as one in fifty thousand, to thank you for that article in the Commercial of Monday, entitled "Dealing with Obstacles." It is true and forcible, and forcible because it is true. Every word of the article and extract is a nugget of good sense.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

On the cars, June 28.

There are seventy-six national cemeteries, including the one near the City of Mexico, and excluding the one on the Antietam battle field, which has not yet been transferred to the United States. Within the walls of these inclosures rest 308,331 of the national dead, 140,000 of whom are unknown; 274,821 were white and 33,510 colored soldiers. Besides these are 7,242 citizens and 21,661 rebel prisoners of war who hold what during the war our troops used to call "a soldier's pre-emption claim, six feet by two."

If accounts from Rio Janeiro be true, Brazil has fairly equaled, if not outdone, our own commercial adventurers in the matter of banking fraud and collapse. The manager of a German-Brazilian bank is said to have "gone up" in such an explosion that he leaves absolutely next to nothing behind. The bank loses the snug sum of $2,500,000, and a general breakage of smaller houses seems to have followed. The account says that the mismanaging "manager" did "all sorts of bad things." The worst that he could do with the people's money was to steal it or throw it away, both of which he seems to have done with great freedom.—*New York Times.*

A system of Pullman car "*en suite* trains" is being organized in Philadelphia which will largely relieve the hotels of that city of the burden of providing for the most wealthy and luxurious class of travel during the progress of the Centennial Exposition.

THE MONGOLIAN BROTHER.

His Opium Habits and other Practices of the Race.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin.]

The opium which the Chinese prefer both for smoking and eating comes in the form of sticks about an inch and one-half in length and a fourth as much in diameter. Such a piece of opium costs at a Dupont street opium vendor's $1 50, and will last a Chinaman, ordinarily, about three days. The kind in common use is the "tailings" of the better kind mixed with the scrapings from the opium pipes. This is sold by the ounce and is comparatively inexpensive. A Chinaman accustomed to the drug, when deprived of it by poverty or imprisonment, is the most pitiable wretch imaginable. His state is worse than that of a drunkard in the delirium tremens. He can neither sleep nor think, and when waking, trembles as with an ague. If deprived of the poison long enough his complexion turns to a ghastly white, and his stomach will not retain food. When this state is reached the only remedy which can save his life is the drug itself. The Warden at the County Jail has often been compelled to procure opium for the Chinese prisoners. In one case, where it was proposed to discover if abstinence would not work a cure, the man's lips and tongue dried and cracked, and his voice became so hoarse as to be inaudible, but when opium was furnished him he soon regained his health.

The thieving proclivities of the Chinese are generally ascribed to the moral and religious principles of the race and their low mental calibre—in other words, to "pure cussedness"—which is a great mistake. Investigation will show that nine-tenths of the Chinese criminals in this city are inveterate opium consumers, and that it is solely to supply themselves with this drug that they plunder. To be sure, there are many consumers of the drug among the race who are not criminals, but a negative proves nothing. The poorer opium consumer lies in his bunk day after day, requiring little or no food, dreaming gorgeous dreams of Oriental lands; seeing and wandering through mighty cities of diamonds and gold, with alabaster domes and silver spires, living his childhood over again in the Flowery Land; using his brains as a mere machine to play upon itself with drugs to give him sensuous pleasure; until at last his money is exhausted, and he is forced into the street to pilfer sufficient once more to wrap him in the delirious delight of dreams. Unlike his temperate brethren, the opium devotee has no ambition to acquire a competence with which to return to China. He cherishes no hope the realization of which is more satisfactory than an opium eater's dream.

Even those of our own proud Caucasian race, however respectable they may formerly have been, whenever they have acquired this terrible habit and have impoverished themselves, seem to lose all moral restraint, and will commit any crime and run any risk in order to procure opium. It is a notable fact that among the innumerable crimes committed by Chinamen in this city it is seldom that larceny or burglary is the main object. The explanation is obvious. Weak and debilitated from their sensual habits they are incapable of a bold, ambitious crime.

In China a habitual criminal is marked that he may always be known. Among the lower and opium-eating classes in this city are hundreds who are in some way marked. In some cases the outer rim of each ear has been removed, in others particular tendons about the mouth have been cut, which leaves the individual with something like a grin at all times upon his face; the lower lip is, in other cases, seared and the nostrils widened. It is not to be wondered at that these parties, thus terribly branded, have sought a newer and wider field of labor.

As a race, the Chinese are the most inveterate and consistent of fatalists. Their indifference in the time of grief and trouble, which we generally ascribe to apathy, is more commonly the result of their philosophy. Medicine, as is well known, is with them a science in which for hundreds of years no progress has been made, owing, it would seem, in a great measure, to their fatalism. With a Chinese population in this city of twelve thousand, there are at the most not more than ten physicians, and these derive their incomes in a great measure from outside sources. Such remedies as are commonly in use among them have probably been proved by the experience of centuries. A Chinese criminal, not destitute of money, in many cases refuses to employ an attorney, in the firm conviction that whatever he may do will not alter the result of his trial; and such as do procure counsel are inclined to be uncommunicative and indifferent in enlightening him as to the facts in their case, and await the result in the utmost seeming indifference. In answer to the interrogations of counsel, they are apt to turn away with a shrug and "You are a lawee man: you know alle same me."

They believe that if a dwelling or business house of a Chinaman is at any time in the day thrown in shadow by a new building higher than the old, misfortunes will come upon the older house—sickness or death or other domestic calamity if it be a dwelling—financial embarrassment or failure, if it be a business house.

A Chinese restaurant was a short time since doing a thriving business on Jackson street. A higher building was erected in the vicinity and the shadow fell upon the restaurant. The business fell off, owing, no doubt, to natural causes, but it was ascribed to the shadow. A high board wall was erected between the two buildings by the proprietor of the restaurant, to receive the shadow, and thereafter the business of the restaurant revived. It is undoubtedly owing to this superstition that such a uniformity prevails in Chinese architecture.

There is a rule adopted by a congress of washermen, and sanctioned by Chinese private law and the heads of the different companies, that in order that competition may not render the washing business unprofitable, the wash-houses shall be separated by so many doors—genuine doors which will open and shut. A Boston Chinaman, who claimed a superiority over the uncouth laws and customs of his countrymen, wished to establish a wash-house in a certain block on Davis street, but unfortunately another Chinaman was before him; and there was not the requisite number of doors between, on account of a vacant lot. He, for a small sum, obtains permission to use the lot, and erects a long shed extending the whole front, and puts in as many doors as space will permit at the distance of a few inches apart. The doors open and shut, and are genuine doors. The inspector, a Chinaman, is summoned, and for a small fee expresses himself satisfied, and the wash-house is established. The next day the temporary building was torn down.

PAN-PRESBYTERIAN.

The Delegates to the London Conference.

The following is a correct and revised list of the delegates appointed by the Presbyterian Assembly (Northern) to attend the meeting which will be held in London on July 21 for the purpose of forming a confederation of Presbyterian churches:

Edward D. Morris, D. D., Moderator of the General Assembly; Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D., Clerk of the General Assembly; Howard Crosby, D. D., LL. D.; Samuel J. Wilson, D. D., LL. D.; James McCosh, D. D., LL. D.; Phillip Schaff, D. D.; Alexander Reed, D. D.; John Hall, D. D., Trenton; Thomas H. Robinson, D. D.; Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D., LL. D.; Albert T. Chess, D. D.; the Rev. George D. Mathews; the Rev. R. M. Patterson; Elijah R. Craven, D. D.; William H. Hornblower, D. D.; the Rev. W. W. Atterbury; William E. Dodge, Jr.; the Hon. Stanley Matthews; John S. Kennedy, and John Wanamaker.

PERSONAL.

Tracy Titus, Mrs. Oates' husband, is not reconciled with his wife as was reported. Their ways are diverse—she comes East and he has set sail for Australia, New Zealand and China.

A Maine girl the other day left her clothing in an open boat and hid herself, and when her parents were crying and saying that if they only had her back they would obey her slightest wish, she appeared and said she wanted to marry Jake.

"Eighty-two years old, and as straight as a ramrod; worth nearly a hundred million, and adding to 'em every day; clear in his head as a bell, and tight in the hand as a vise." This is a sort of verbal silhouette of the venerable and vigorous Commodore Vanderbilt that was thrown off the other day by one of his friends.

One of the humors of the Detroit police record the other day was the attempt of two confidence men to make their counsel take his retainer in the brass watches with which they had been playing the very games that he was to defend them for, and of which he was to prove them innocent. The lawyer, under the circumstances, must have needed the brass, but on the whole preferred greenbacks.

Miss Hattie Russell, but fifteen years of age, has been recently tried and acquitted at Duluth, Minnesota, of murder in the first degree. On the evening of March 4th, she shot and killed John Pugsley, a married man, who, she alleged, was the father of her illegitimate child. There was great sympathy for the accused, many of the most respectable ladies of the place taking her by the hand and pledging themselves to stand by her. Our special correspondent, A. P. H., writing from Duluth, recently, it will be remembered, gave the main facts in the case.

The Wichita (Tex.) *Beacon* gives a romantic account of the method adopted to inform the world of the sufferings of the German family, a portion of whom were brutally murdered by the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, while on their way from Georgia to Colorado, and the remainder, the two eldest daughters, carried into captivity. Some time ago a bottle was picked up on the beach on the Gulf of Mexico, near the mouth of the Brazos river, which, upon examination, was found to contain a paper on which was written an account of the capture of the German girls, and their subsequent fate. This bottle had been corked up tightly by the two eldest girls, and thrown into the river, in hopes it might reach civilization in that way; and strange to say, after having traveled 800 or 1,000 miles along the current of the Brazos river, it was picked up on the Gulf of Mexico, many weeks after the girls had been recaptured.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Richmond *Whig* conjectures that the action of the Republican Convention of Pennsylvania squints towards a Presidential ticket composed of Blaine and Phelps—"a very respectable one, and perhaps as good as Republicanism can supply."

The Harrisburg *Patriot* is kind enough to instruct the colored people of the State how they shall vote this fall. It informs them that they should support the Temperance candidate for State Treasurer, as he was one of the agents of the "underground railroad" when that institution was in existence. The advice of the *Patriot* is certainly very *disinterested*. The colored citizens will doubtless bear in mind its sage advice.

General.

Tweed has been a little indiscreet, but he will not do it again.

William Allen is a straight-out Democrat. He is going straight out of office.

The New York *World* says: "It has become the fashion to concede Maine to the Republicans." It is one of the few good fashions that never go out of style.

The Cincinnati *Volksblatt* suggests that the payment of the national debt next autumn, in falling leaves, would be a material improvement of the inflation programme of the Democrats.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, having fairly got into the field for the Senatorship, is called upon to explain his course upon the salary grab. It is astonishing how the people remember that old affair.

They have a good, old fashioned, Jacksonian Democratic government in Fanklin county, Ohio. The Commissioners' report reads: "Whisky for the poor farm, $56 60; bread for the poor farm, $16 35."

That once zealous Democratic organ, the Chicago *Times*, calls the Ohio Democratic platform "an interesting product of combined demogogism and rascality," the party itself "a corrupt combination of demogogues and knaves," "the same old bogus sixpence;" "the open advocate of repudiation;" and "the type of Bourbonic petrefaction, the symbol of absolute death."

The organ of the Brewers' Association, the Washington *Sentinel*, issues a peremptory order to its friends to cut Cary. It says "that man Cary can not receive the votes of the defenders of personal liberty, and therefore we beg our Ohio friends to strike his name in every instance from their tickets. We do not know who his opponent is, and we do not care to know it. The Democracy of Ohio must be taught a lesson that it will not soon forget."

A correspondent of the New Orleans *Bulletin* thus describes the Southern croaker: "His dogmatical tone and manner have not been without a corresponding influence. He has frightened the planter, farmer, merchant, money lender, stranger and immigrant, and has been a wet blanket to all hopeful men. He has been a minister of despair and a preacher of despondency, and has made thousands of converts all over the South. In sackcloth and ashes, and with uncombed hair, he has cried woe, woe, woe, at the corners of the streets and in the market places for ten long years."

Conflicting statements having been made concerning the strength of Governor Allen in Ohio, this explanation of the matter by the Cincinnati *Commercial* will be of interest. It has every appearance of entire accuracy and impartiality: "Governor Allen's majority was less than 1,000, and there was a Liberal ticket, and a Senatorial contest, and a hostile Cabinet officer from Ohio (Delano, who was against Noyes), and some personal complications that caused the Republican defeat. Governor Allen's administration has done nothing to commend it to the people of Ohio. The Govenor is not influential, save with Democrats of forty years' standing, who always vote the ticket anyhow. He does not, in public affairs, come down to us from a former generation. The disgrace of the late Legislature and the violence of the *Catholic Telegraph* have harmed the Democratic party, and the currency plank of the platform of the party is a recognized absurdity, relieved from being ludicrous by the capacity for mischief that it embodies. The chances are largely in favor of a third term for Hayes."

The Presidential discussion is reviving a little. A Washington correspondent to the Cincinnati *Commercial* has written a long letter giving the sentiment of the National Capital concerning the prospects of the various candidates. Of Mr. Blaine he writes: "There is one man who is steadily growing in favor with the Republicans, and who seems to be in good shape for 1876. That man is ex-Speaker Blaine. He is well liked by all our public men, and a recent visit to the interior of the country demonstrated to the writer of this, somewhat to his surprise it must be confessed, that the ex-Speaker has a great deal of strength, which is constantly increasing with the masses. His position is such that he will not be likely to make many enemies." Secretary Bristow, the correspondent thinks, may as well be counted out, because his vigorous administration of his department makes enemies for him every day. Minister Washburne still has a strong hold among quiet men; and Vice-President Wilson has made friends in the South, but still is not so strong as Blaine. All of which information is given for what it is worth.

The Sioux chieftains, after consultation with their people have agreed to accept the terms offered them for their property while they were in Washington, and they have decided to take payment in horses, cows, harness and wagons. Thereupon the Democratic papers at once begin to insinuate that the Indian Department had something to do with arranging for this payment in material instead of money, because there is such a fine opportunity for fraud in purchasing horses. The fact is, we believe, that the act of Congress appropriating the money declares that the Indians shall not receive the cash, but its equivalent. The Department has nothing more to do with that particular matter than any Democratic editor in the country has.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Health is Capital.

Who can doubt it? Do we not every day see the vigorous and clear-headed pushing on to fortune, and the feeble and brain-befogged tarrying by the way? Health gives energy, vim. What a healthy mind conceives, a healthy body is prompt to execute. Difficulties which deter the invalid altogether, the vigorous man surmounts at a bound. If we would be successful, let us first be healthy. The initial step to be taken toward arriving at that condition, is to rally the failing energies of the system. As a renovant of decaying vital power, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters may be justly recommended in preference to all other tonics, since its superiority as an invigorant is the subject of daily demonstration. But it is far more than a simple recuperant of physical strength; it is a prompt remedy for bodily irregularities, particularly of the stomach, bowels and liver, and a reliable preventive of maladies begotten of miasma, impure water, exposure and exhaustion, the bad effects of which it invariably counteracts.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

E. F. Kunkel's celebrated Bitter Wine of Iron will effectually cure liver complaint, jaundice, dyspepsia, chronic or nervous debility, chronic diarrhœa, disease of the kidneys and all diseases arising from a disordered liver, stomach or intestines, such as constipation, flatulence, inward piles, fulness of blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fulness of weight in the stomach, sore eructations sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried or difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, head, chest, limbs, etc., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. Price $1 per bottle. Beware of counterfeits. Do not let your druggist palm off some other preparation of iron he may say is as good, but ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. Take no other. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is not sold in bulk—only in $1 bottles. E. F. Kunkel, Proprietor, No. 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Special Bargains IN Summer Dress Goods!

At 12½c, Fine Black Grenadines, usual price 25c.
At 12½c, Japanese Silks, well worth 25c.
At 12½c, New Invisible Plaids, usual price 25c.
At 8½c, Striped Linen Hernania, worth 25c.
At 25c, Rich Black Striped Grenadines.
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At 12½c, Rich Figured All-wool and Silk Barages—same quality sold 20 years ago at 75c.
Extra Bargains in Black Grenadines and Hernanias, all qualities, from lowest to finest.
Bargains in Silk Pongees, Mohairs, &c.
Bargains in Fine Dress Goods of every description.
Bargains in Black Dress Silks, all qualities.
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Bargains in Dress Linens, from 12½c upward.
Bargains in Black Mohair Alpacas.
Bargains in Black Cashmeres, Tamese Cloth, &c.
Bargains in Colored Alpacas at 25c.
Bargains in Summer Dress Goods, from 12½c to 25c.
Full dress pattern of Black Hernania for 50c.

Ladies, Misses and Children's READY-MADE SUMMER SUITS, Dresses, &c., At Remarkable Low Prices.

Ladies' White Suits.
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Summer Shawls, extra bargains.
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Specialties for Picnics.

At $2 50, Ladies' Ready made White Suits.
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White Summer Dress Goods,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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FULLY SUPPLIED FOR
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ALL AT LOWEST PRICES.

The Lowest Prices Ever Reached IN Housekeeping and Domestic DRY GOODS.

At 5c, Some Best Quality Calicoes.
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New Calicoes opened every day.
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Sheeting and Pillow Case Muslin at very low prices.
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Goods for Men and Boys' Wear.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, &c.
Some Light Colored Cassimeres very low.
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Ready-Made Clothing!

For Men, Youth and Boys' Wear,
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FULL SUPPLIES
Of Everything Needed to Equip all from Young America Up.
For Ladies, Misses and Children,
New Hats and Bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed.
New Flowers, Ribbons and Sashes.
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New Sash Ribbons, all colors.
New Embroideries, Laces and Trimmings.
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At 12½c, Ladies and Misses' LINEN HATS.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Sun Umbrellas and Parasols.

Large new stock for this week's sales.
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RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE "SHORT LINE." CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after SUNDAY, JUNE 6th, 1875, Trains on this Road will Depart and Arrive from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Uniontown Ac.	6:25 a m	McKeesport Ac	6:45 a m
Through Mail.	6:30 a m	McKeesport Ac	7:30 a m
McKeesport Ac.	9:35 a m	W. Newton Ac	8:15 a m
McKeesport Ac	3:15 p m	Uniontown Ac.	9:15 a m
Uniontown Ac.	3:45 p m	Express......	11:35 a m
McKeesport Ac	4:20 p m	McKeesport Ac	2:00 p m
W. Newton Ac	5:15 p m	Uniontown Ac.	5:40 p m
McKeesport Ac	6:25 p m	McKeesport Ac	6:10 p m
Through Ex....	7:35 p m	McKeesport Ac	7:40 p m
McKees't Owl T	11:35 p m	Through Mail..	8:20 p m
McKees't Ch T.	12:45 p m	McKees't Ch T.	10:05 a m

Mail and Accommodation Trains daily except Sunday. Express Trains daily. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars.

Save 75 miles travel. Washington City, Baltimore Philadelphia, New York and all points east.

General Ticket Office, 43 Fifth avenue.

E. K. HYNDMAN, General Superintendent.
SAML. C. HOUGH, Genl. Passenger Agent.
Corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.
General Ticket Office, 55 Fifth avenue.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—

On and after SUNDAY, May 23d, 1875, trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

CITY TIME.

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

Pacific Express daily, except Monday, at 2:36 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 11:35 a. m., Philadelphia 3:35 p. m., New York 6:45 p. m.

Day Express daily, at 7:26 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 2:55 p. m., Philadelphia 6:20 p. m., New York 9:15 p. m., Baltimore 6:35 p. m., Washington 8:17 p. m.

Mail Train daily, except Sunday, 7:41 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 8:10 p. m.

Atlantic Express, daily, 12:51 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:05 p m, Philadelphia 3:10 a m, New York 6:50 a m. Baltimore 3:05 a m, Washington 6:20 a m.

Philadelphia Express daily, except Sunday, 4:20 p m, arriving at Harrisburg 2:20 a m, Philadelphia 6:35 a m, New York 10:10 a m.

Fast line daily, at 7:41 p m, arriving at Harrisburg 3:45 a m, Philadelphia, 7:35 a m, New York 10:25 a m, Baltimore 7:35 a m, Washington 9:08 a m.

Wall's Accommodation, 6:06, 6:41, 10:21, 11:46 a m, 3:41, 5:41, 6:11 and 11:11 p m. Sunday, 12:51 p m.

Brinton Accommodation, 5:01 and 9:26 p m. Sunday, 9:26 p m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation..........7:11 p m
Johnstown Accommodation..........3:51 p m

MAIN LINE WESTWARD.

Trains arrive at Union Depot (city time) as follows:
Mail Train daily, except Monday..........1:21 a m
Fast Line daily, except Monday..........1:41 a m
Pittsburgh Express daily, except Monday..........6:56 a m
Cincinnati Express daily..........7:11 a m
Pacific Express daily..........1:41 p m
Way Passenger daily..........8:21 p m
Wall's Accommodation 6:36, 8:21, 9:01 a m, 1:21, 3:41 5:46 and 7:51 p m. Sunday, 10:01 a m.
Brinton Accommodation, 7:36, a m, 7:11 and 11:11 p m. Sunday, 7:11 p m.
Wilkinsburg Accommodation..........9:21 p m
Johnstown Accommodation..........10:41 a m

SOUTHWEST PENN. RAILWAY.

Youghiogheny Express except Sunday, 4:26 a m.
Connellsville Accommodation daily, except Sunday, 6:06 p m.
Trains arrive from Connellsville at 9:41 a m and 6:46 p m.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

From Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, City Time:
Mail Train, connecting for Butler..........6:36 a m
Express, connecting for Butler..........2:36 p m
Freeport Accommodation, 9:21 a m, and 5:01 p m.
Springdale Accommodation, 11:31 a m, 6:16, 8:41 and 11:21 p m. On Sunday at 12:51 and 9:21 p m.
Market Train for Butler..........3:31 p m
Trains arrive at Federal Street Depot (city time):
Express, connecting from Butler..........10:11 a m
Mail Train, connecting from Butler..........5:51 p m
Freeport Accommodation, 8:06 a m and 1:36 p m.
Springdale Accommodation, 6:51 a m, 3:49, 7:11 and 11:16 p m. On Sunday at 9:51 a m and 7:01 p m.
Market Train from Butler..........9:11 a m

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the ticket offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and the Union Depot.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Passenger Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD

On and after MONDAY, May 24th, 1875, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, (Pittsburgh Time,) as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
1st Soda Wks Ac	6:55 a m	Night Express.	6:00 a m
Buffalo Express	8:05 a m	Parnassus Ac...	6:45 a m
2d Soda Wks Ac.	10:30 a m	1st Soda Wks Ac	8:00 a m
Titusville Ex..	2:10 p m	2d Soda Wks Ac	10:00 a m
Reynoldsville Ac..........	3:20 p m	Reynoldsville Ac..........	11:05 a m
Hulton Ac......	4:55 p m	2d Soda Wks Ac	1:55 p m
3d Soda Wks Ac.	6:00 p m	Titusville Ex.	5:30 p m
Night Express..	8:10 p m	Hulton Ac......	7:20 p m
Parnassus Ac...	11:00 p m	Buffalo Ex....	8:55 p m

All Trains Daily, except Sunday.

Church Train—Leaves Soda Works at 8:35 a m, arriving at Pittsburgh at 10:10 a m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p m, arriving at Soda Works at 2:23 p m, stopping at all Stations.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express between Pittsburgh and Mayville.

Buffalo Express north connects at Red Bank with train on Low Grade Division for Brookville and Driftwood, making direct connections at Driftwood with trains on the P. and E. R. R. eastward to Williamsport, and westward to Emporium, Olean and all points on B. N. Y. and P. R. R.

Buffalo Express north and south, and Titusville Express north, connect at Red Bank with trains on Sligo Branch for Sligo and Clarion county.

Orders can be left with Excelsior Baggage Company, 78 Fifth avenue, for Baggage to be Checked from Hotels or Residences to destination.

Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and Union Depot.

J. J. LAWRENCE,
General Superintendent.
THOS. M. KING, Assistant Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

On and after SUNDAY, May 23d, 1875, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line.......	2:15 a m	McDonald's Ac	6:47 a m
Pacific Express	7:42 a m	Cincinnati Ex..	6:57 a m
Columbus Mail.	7:57 a m	Washington Ac	8:28 a m
Washington Ac	8:52 a m	Steubenville Ac	9:37 a m
McDonald'sAc.	10:57 a m	McDonald's Ac	2:42 p m
Pittsburgh Ex.	2:12 p m	Washington Ac	4:12 p m
Steubenville Ac	3:42 p m	Columbus Mail.	5:32 p m
Washington Ac	5:12 p m	Fast Line......	7:12 p m
McDonald's Ac	6:22 p m	Southern Ex....	2.15 a m
McDonald'sAc.	10:37 p m	Sunday Church Train..........	10:08 a m
Sunday Church Train..........	12:47 p m		

Fast Line and Pacific Express leave daily.
Fast Line and Cincinnati Express arrive daily.
All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.
Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

W. L. O'BRIEN,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
S. M. FELTON, Jr., General Superintendent.
D. W. CALDWELL, General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after MAY 23, 1875, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line........	2:12 a m	Atlantic Ex....	2:22 a m
Erie and Ashtabula Ex........	7:12 a m	Wheeling Ex...	10:47 a m
Clev & W Mail...	7:42 a m	Chicago Ex....	12:27 p m
Chicago Ex......	8:12 a m	Erie and Ashtabula Ex........	2:42 p m
Clev & Whg Ex.	1:52 p m	Cleveland Ex..	3:52 p m
Pacific Express.	2:12 p m	Chicago and St. Louis Ex.......	7:07 p m
Wheeling Ex.....	4:17 p m	Cleve & W Ex..	7:22 p m
Erie & Wrn Ex.	4:37 p m	Erie and Ashtabula Ex.......	11:27 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac.	8:37 a m	Leetsdale Ac.....	6:52 a m
Leetsdale Ac....	10:37 a m	Leetsdale Ac.....	7:27 a m
Leetsdale Ac....	12:07 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:12 a m
Sharpsville and Ashtabula Ac.	1:12 p m	Enon Ac........	8:47 a m
Enon Ac..........	3:42 p m	Sharpsville and Warren Ac....	9:52 a m
Leetsdale Ac....	5:12 p m	Leetsdale Ac...	12:52 p m
Beaver Falls Ac.	6:22 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:12 p m
Leetsdale Ac....	8:27 p m	Leetsdale Ac...	4:27 p m
Leetsdale Ac....	10:57 p m	Leetsdale Ac...	7:37 p m
Fair Oaks Sunday Church...	12:42 p m	Fair Oaks Sunday Church...	9:52 a m

Pacific Express Leaves Daily.
Chicago Express Arrives Daily.
Fast Line Leaves Daily, Mondays excepted.
Atlantic Express Arrives Daily, Mondays excepted.
All other Trains will Leave and Arrive Daily, Sundays excepted.

J. D. LAYNG,
General Manager.
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

WALTER ANDERSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,
(DIAMOND BANK BLOCK,)
NO. 1 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. H. BUCHLON,

Merchant Tailor,
No. 54 SIXTH STREET,
Imports direct the FINEST GOODS, and can therefore sell lower than any other first-class house in the city.
MUHLANBRING is with this House.

MERCHANT TAILOR

B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

INSURANCE.

Federal Insurance Company,

OF ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
FIRE.
Office—Corner Federal and Lacock Streets.
A. McFARLAND, President. Dr. W. J. LANGFITT, Vice President.
R. D. THOMPSON, Secretary.

Directors.

A. McFarland,	James B. Orr,
W. J. Langfitt,	Samuel Dyer,
Valentine Baker,	Wm. Roseburg,
Joseph H. Boreland,	Samuel George, Jr.,
Wm. Schoyer,	Albert Pitcairn,
S. B. Smith,	A. J. Lee,
Jacob G. Reel,	W. D. Peebles,
R. D. Moore,	H. S. McGeary,
Alex. Hilands,	Henry Palmer,
W. Geo. Gibson,	E. S. Hartman.

WM. J. CARSON, General Agent.
MWF

People's Insurance Company,

OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, No. 100 FOURTH AVE., (English Building.)

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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Jared M. Brush,	John Farrell,
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JAMES HERDMAN..........President.
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WM. F. GARDNER..........Secretary.
GEO. M. ALEXANDER..........Gen'l Agent.

Manufacturers and Merchants' INSURANCE COMPANY,

87 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
Capital, - - $250,000
ASSETS, $371,679 07, JANUARY 1, 1874.
JAS. I. BENNETT..........President.
JOHN W. CHALFANT..........Vice President.
JAS. M. KENNEY..........Secretary.
AUGUST AMMON..........General Agent.

Directors.

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A. E. W. Painter,	Henry A. Weaver,
John W. Chalfant,	Geo. W. Hailman,
Robert Lea,	Joseph Walton,
I. C. Pershing,	C. W. Batchelor,
William Walker,	S. F. Von Bonnhorst,
Mark W. Watson.	

Western Insurance Company,

OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED APRIL, 1843.
CAPITAL - $225,000.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID.
Office—First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

Directors.

Alex. Nimick,	Reuben Miller, Jr.,
Alex. Speer,	Andrew Ackley,
Wm. Morrison,	David M. Long,
Chas. J. Clarke,	John R. McCune,
Wm. S. Evans,	D. Ihmsen,
Phillip Reymer,	Joseph Kirkpatrick,
H. Sellers McKee.	

ALEXANDER NIMICK..........President.
WM. P. HERBERT..........Secretary.
GEO. NEELD..........Agent and Surveyor.

Monongahela Insurance Co.,

OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED 1854.
Cash Capital, $175,000
Insures Against Fire and Marine Losses.
Office—NORTHEAST CORNER WOOD STREET AND FOURTH AVENUE, Second Floor, entrance on Fourth avenue.
WM. A. CALDWELL..........President.
JNO. McDEVITT..........Vice President.
JNO. H. CLANEY..........Secretary.
Capt. F. A. DOHRMAN, Gen'l Agent and Surveyor.

Directors.

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George A. Berry,	Robert Dalzell,
Henry Hays,	William Means,
James Woodburn,	Geo. W. Dilworth,
Charles Atwell,	David McCandless,
R. H. Palmer,	D. S. H. Gilmore,
James McCandless.	

Citizens' Insurance Company,

OF PITTSBURGH.
Office—No. 131 SMITHFIELD STREET, second door from City Hall.
WM. BAGALEY..........President.
JOHN REA..........Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Insures against Loss and Damage in the Navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire.

Directors.

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Samuel Rea,	George Bingham,
Capt. Thos. Snowden,	Alexander Moore,
Barclay Preston,	Capt. Wm. B. Haslett,
Wm. B. Hays, Jr.	

Captain J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

Strength is Security!

ASSETS JAN. 1, 1875, $13,500,000 GOLD.
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF LIVERPOOL.
J. G. COFFIN & CO., Agents,
Cor. Third Avenue and Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa
MWF

For Sale.

PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS
Plain Spring Wagons,
Farm Wagons,
Heavy and Light Wagons,
All kinds of Carts and Wheelbarrows.
Manufactured and for sale cheap, at
Duquesne Wagon Works,
Corner Craig street and Allegheny river, two squares below Suspension Bridge.
Repairing promptly done.
W C. COLEMAN & SON.

Fairbank's Standard
Scales
Of all kinds. Be careful to b
the genuine. Also Bag
rows, Warehouse Truck
Money Drawers, &c
tures, Scales
FAIRBANKS

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 29, 1875.

There is much to be learned by the study of the reports of the condition of the national banks, published by us a few days since, as furnished by the Comptroller of the Currency.

The bearing of the loans upon the business of the country constitutes a subject well worthy of attention.

When business is active and all the material interests of the country are in a prosperous condition we find that the banks largely increase their business. Then money is active and rates of discount rule high and nearly every business man is in the market as borrower, because capital can be used profitably.

The flush times prior to the panic were marked by these characteristics, yet it does not follow that large bank loans are necessarily indicative of active and profitable business. Extended bank loans do not prove that the legitimate interests of the country are prospering.

The objects to which bank loans are applied, and the sort of industries they foster, must first be carefully considered as in them, more largely than in the greater or smaller amount of the loan, will be found the real cause of activity or sluggishness in business.

Just before the panic of September, 1873, occurred, the loans of the national banks were up to $944,220,116 34. The banks were lending very freely and too often on doubtful securities, and at the same time keeping inadequate reserves. The overtrading of the mercantile community was helped on by the liberality of the banks and the panic came. In October, 1874, a little over a year later, the loans were larger by about ten millions of dollars, having reached $954,394,791 59, although in the meantime they had dropped off nearly eighty millions of dollars and then advanced to the above figures. Notwithstanding the increase in the bank loans, business was dull and sluggish and in striking contrast with the anti-panic days. In the interim, when the effects of the panic were fully realized and made manifest by a loss of confidence in the stability of values and a general unsettling of credits, the banks were obliged to contract their loans.

In December, 1873, the discount line was lowest. But from this point it began to increase, and on February 27, 1874, we find it increased to $894,061,698; on May 1 to $919,258,917; on June 26 to $922,000,134; on October 2 to $949,870,627; on December 31 to $950,898,978; on March 1, 1875, to $951,744,432; on May 1, 1875, to $967,545,321 46. But business activity has not kept pace with the increase of the discount line.

At the date of the last return to the Comptroller, May 1, 1875, the loans were larger by twenty-three millions than in September, 1873, and about ninety millions larger than in December, 1873. Yet business has not been stimulated, but has struggled through the past year with little animation and with slow growth. Our progress has been healthy if not rapid, and although the country can show a larger bank loan than for years past, it cannot show a satisfactory busines, or a progress in mercantile a ffairs that indicates that a good and profitable use has been made of the money borrowed from the banks.

—As the 4th of July comes on Sunday this year, we publish the law approved April 2, 1873, governing the manner of protesting commercial paper maturing on that day:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.* That the following days, namely: First day of January, the twenty-second day of February, the fourth day of July, the twenty-fifth day of December, and any day appointed or recommended by the Governor of this State or the President of the United States, as a day of fasting or thanksgiving, or for the general cessation of business, shall be regarded as legal holidays, and shall, for all purposes whatsoever, as regards the presenting for payment or acceptance, and of the protesting and giving notice of the dishonor of bills of exchange, bank checks, drafts and promissory notes, made after the passage of this act, be treated and considered as is the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday.

SECTION 2. Whenever the first day of January, twenty-second day of February, the fourth day of July, or the twenty-fifth day of December, shall, either of them, occur on Sunday, the following day, Monday, shall be deemed and declared a public holiday; and all bills of exchange, bank checks, drafts or promissory notes falling due on either of the Mondays, so observed as a holiday, *shall be due* and payable on the Saturday preceding such holidays; and such Monday, so observed, shall, for all purposes whatever, as regards the presenting for payment or acceptance, and of the protesting and giving notice of the dishonor of bills of exchange, bank checks, drafts and promissory notes, made after the passage of this act, be treated and considered as is the first day of the week commonly called Sunday.

SECTION 3. Nothing in this act shall prevent the making or demand of any promissory note, draft, checks and bills of exchange, falling due on said Mondays, thus observed as holidays, on the day upon which such bills of exchange, drafts, checks and promissory notes shall be due.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

June 29, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	126¼		126¼			126¼
5-20's, 1862	118⅝		118⅝			
5-20's, 1864	118⅝		118⅝			118⅝
5-20's, 1865	122¼		122¼			122¼
5-20's, 1865, new	124		123⅞			123⅞
5-20's, 1867, registered	121⅝		121⅝			121⅝
5-20's, 1867	125⅛		125⅛			125⅛
5-20's, 1868	124⅞		125			125
10-40's	117⅛		117⅛			117⅛
10-40's, coupons	119⅛		119			119
Currency 6's	122¼		122¼			122¼
New 5 per cents	117⅝		117⅝			117⅝
Western Union Tel	76⅝	76⅝	77	77⅜	77⅝	
Quicksilver		15½			16	
Pacific Mail	39⅝	40	40⅜	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝
Panama		135				
Adams Express		99½			99½	
Wells Fargo Express		80				
American Express		56			58	
United States Exp's					47	
New York Central		103				
Erie	14⅛		14½	13⅞	13⅞	14
Michigan Central		67⅞			67⅛	
Michigan Southern	61⅛	61⅞	61½	61⅜	61⅛	62
Illinois Central		101⅛	102	101⅜	101⅞	
Cleve. & Pittsburgh		91			91⅞	
Chicago & Northw'n	39⅛	39⅞	39⅜	39⅞	39⅝	39⅜
Do. preferred			51			51⅞
Rock Island					104⅛	
St. Paul, common					33⅞	33⅞
Do. preferred					55	
Wabash, common		5⅛		5⅞	5⅞	5¼
Fort Wayne		97½			97⅛	
Ohio & Mississippi			23⅜	23⅞	23⅝	
Union Pacific	75		75⅜	75⅛	75⅝	75⅛
Harlem		138⅝			138	
Hannibal and St. Joe		23			22⅛	
Atlantic & Pac. Tel			23⅜	23⅝		
Iron Mountain					9	
C., C. & I. C					4	
South Carolinas, Ap'l			34			
South Carolinas, July			35			
Missouri 6's			103			103

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	50	....
Reading, sales	55¼	....
United Cos. of N. J	129¼	....
Oil Creek	10¼	10⅝
Lehigh Valley	....	61
Allegheny Valley, sales	96¼	....
Central Transportation	45⅝	46
P. C. & St. L. mort. bds	77	78

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 117¼.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Money easy at 2@2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@5 per cent.

STERLING

Firm at 486½@487 for sixty days and 489½@490 for sight.

GOLD

Steady at 117¼. Carrying rate 1 per cent.; loans also made flat, and 2 per cent. and 1-64 for use. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $1,840,000. Clearings $37,000,000. Custom receipts $275,000. Exports of produce for the week $5,218,653.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government and railroad bonds firm. State securities quiet. Stocks were weak and lower at the opening, but later became firm and prices advanced from ¼@1¼ per cent., after which the market became irregular, the weak features being Erie, Northwestern and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph, but afterward these stocks became firmer and the rest of the list strong, particularly Western Union, on a report that the whole of the four million loan had been taken. Transactions at the Stock Exchange aggregated 154,000 shares, of which 36,000 were Pacific Mail, 53,000 Western Union, 7,000 Northwestern, 19,000 Erie, 22,000 Lake Shore, 4,600 Wabash and 4,600 Union Pacific.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

Canton	62	Do preferred	55
W. U. Tel	77⅝	Toledo & Wabash	5⅛
Quicksilver	15½	Do preferred	15
Adams Express	99	Fort Wayne	99¼
Wells-Fargo Ex	79	Terre Haute	2
American Express	57⅛	Do preferred	17½
U. S. Express	45	Chicago & Alton	102½
Pacific Mail	40⅝	Do preferred	106
New York Central	102⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	23⅝
Erie	13⅞	Clev., Col. & Cin	49½
Do preferred	28⅛	Burlington & Q	112
Harlem	136½	Lake Shore	61⅝
Do preferred	131	C. C. & I. C	4
Mich. Central	68⅛	Illinois Central	102
Cleveland and Pitts	91⅝	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	23
Northwestern	39⅝	Union Pac. stock	76
Do preferred	50	Central Pac. bds	106⅜
Rock Island	103⅛	Union Pacific bds	103⅞
N. J. Central	113	Del. & Lack	120¼
St. Paul	33⅞	Bankers' Bills	487½

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	126⅜	5-20's, 1867	125⅜
5-20's, 1862	118¼	5-20's, 1868	125
5-20's, 1864	118¼	New 5's	118⅛
5-20's, 1865	122⅛	10-40's	119
5-20's, 1865, new	123⅞	Currency 6's	122¼

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6's	103	Virginia, old	38
Tennessee, old	46¼	N. Carolina, old	20
Tennessee, new	46¼	N. Carolina, new	11
Virginia, new	38		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, June 29, 1875.

Trade was quiet to-day, and merchants generally expect it to remain so until the close of the week. There were no important features to note in prices or movement. The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	3,222	Apples, bbls	25
Cheese, bxs	58	Wheat, bus	762
Oats, bus	887	Butter, pkgs	25
Bacon, tcs	80	Potatoes, bus	1,885
Hay, bales	....		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, ...s otherwise specified. On small sales, ...ill charge an advance. Sales of grain, ...t to the contrary, are free of ele-

...and Feed.

...very dull, and the ...ny line hardly calls for much notice. Receipts are very light. *Wheat* was quiet. We quote choice Kentucky and Michigan white winter wheat at $1 40@1 45 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois do $1 35@1 40; Ohio and Illinois amber $1 30@1 33; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 28@1 30; spring wheat is steady, No. 2 Chicago selling at $1 20. *Corn*—We quote shelled nominally at 76@77c per bushel for yellow; 74@75c for high-mixed; 72@73c for low-mixed and white. We quote ear at 75@76c for yellow; 72@74c for mixed and white. *Oats* were weak and inactive. We quote nominally at 63@64c for white; 61@62c for mixed, with the tendency still downward. *Rye* was nominal at $1 15@1 18 per bushel. Jobbing prices of corn and oats ruled 3@4c above these quotations.

FLOUR—The market continues active, with liberal receipts. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour at $7 50 ₩ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 80; red wheat flour $6 40; in sacks 30c off ₩ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $7 00@7 50; Wisconsin $6 00; Minnesota $6 25@6 50; red winter wheat flour $6 50; rye flour $6 00; Graham flour $6 25@6 75; self-raising flour, in 6 lb packages, $3 25 ₩ dozen packages; cornmeal $3 75; oatmeal $8 50@9 00.

HAY—We quote prime timothy, on track, at $21 00@22 00 ₩ ton; No. 2, $19 00@20 00; upland prairie nominally $17 00@19 00. Sales from store were slow at $23 00@25 00. Loose hay is selling at $26 00@28 00 for No. 1; $23 00@24 00 for No. 2.

MILL FEED—We quote bran at 95c@$1 00 ₩ cwt; shorts $1 20@1 30 ₩ cwt; middlings $1 45@1 55 ₩ cwt; chopped feed $1 60@1 70 ₩ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₩ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES.—There is a firm market for the lighter grades of last year's crop, and transactions are light, as the season is nearly over. We quote strictly sound fruit at $4 50@5 00 ₩ barrel; lower grades are not wanted, and are quoted nominally at $2 50@4 00.

APPLE BUTTER—Is dull and inactive. We quote at 50@55c ₩ gallon, in kegs, for choice sweet; 30@45c for common to fair.

BEANS—The market is easy. We quote prime white navy at $1 95@2 00 ₩ bushel; medium $1 85@1 90; fair to good $1 70@1 80.

BUTTER.—There continues to be a dull and depressed market. We quote nominally as follows: Extra creamery rolls at 18@20c; choice tub at 16@17c; good to prime 12@15c; fair to good 12@15c; common to fair 7@10c. The lower grades are nominal.

CHEESE.—The demand continues active at steady prices. We quote at 10½@11 per lb for Ohio factory; New York Goshen 12@13c; Sweitzer 17@18c; Limberger 12@14c.

CIDER—We quote prime sweet at $8 00@10 00 per barrel.

CRANBERRIES—There is a moderate demand. We quote at $8 00@10 00 per barrel; $2 75@3 00 per box.

EGGS—The market was easy at 18@19c per dozen for strictly fresh.

FEATHERS—We note round lot transactions at 50@55c. A light jobbing business is reported at 60c. The market is dull; and to press business, quotations would have to be shaded.

FRESH FRUITS—There is an active business. Gooseberries are coming in, and are in fair demand at 7@9c per quart. Strawberries are selling readily at 12@15c per quart; Raspberries are quoted at 18@20c per quart.

POTATOES—Old are still freely dealt in at firm prices, although they will be out of season in a few days. We quote old at $1 05@1 10 ₩ bush for peachblows from store; Peerless 95c@$1 00 ₩ bushel; sales on track were at 95c@$1 00 ₩ bushel for peachblows; 90@95c for Peerless. New Southern potatoes are in large supply and active at $4 00@5 00 per bbl.

POULTRY—Live chickens are in moderate supply and easy at 65@75c per pair.

PRESERVES AND DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 8@8½c ₩ lb for choice; fair 6½@7½c; dried blackberries are quiet at 10@11c ₩ lb; dried peaches are firm at 10½@11c ₩ lb for choice halves. Honey is in good supply at 22@25c ₩ lb for clover; buckwheat blossom 20@23c ₩ lb. Medium pickles are quoted at $9 00 ₩ barrel; $5 00 ₩ half barrel.

SEEDS—We quote seed buckwheat steady at $1 75@2 00 per bushel; flaxseed firm at $1 95@2 00.

VEGETABLES—We quote green peas at $3 50@4 00 ₩ barrel. String beans $3 50@4 00 ₩ bbl. Onions are quoted at 20@25c ₩ dozen bunches; Bermuda onions in boxes are jobbing at $1 00@1 25 ₩ box. Radishes are selling at 20@25c ₩ dozen bunches. Bermuda tomatoes ruled at 75c@$1 00 ₩ box; $4 50 ₩ crate. Cucumbers $3 00 per crate. Cabbages $5 50@6 00 ₩ barrel.

Petroleum.

June 30.—The petroleum markets have become stronger, and yesterday crude showed an advance of 5@7½c over the previous quotations. We believe that the true value of petroleum will prevent any permanent depression below the present figures. The artificial influences which have caused the wide fluctuations of the past year may work temporary depressions to a point considerably below the real value of the article; but such depressions can be only of temporary duration and can by no means become permanent.

CRUDE—We quote United at wells at $1 00; Union do 92½@95c; immediate shipment $1 20@1 25. Transactions amount to 14,000 barrels at Parkers and 2,700 barrels at other points in the oil regions. The market was firm and prices showed considerable buoyancy.

REFINED—There was a steadier market and while prices were not quotably changed a better feeling was noted both here and in the East. We quote standard white on the cars at 9¼@9½c as to location. New York delivery rules at 11¾@12c for prompt, and early July. Philadelphia is quoted at 11⅜@11½c for spot and balance of the month. Baltimore rules at 12c. Sales of 12,500 barrels for Eastern deliveries, are reported at these figures.

OIL BARRELS—Continue quiet at $1 25@1 30 for cities; $1 10@1 15 for counties.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, June 29.—The *Courier* says: The market was very quiet but a much a better feeling was exhibited than on the few days past. United opened at 95c bid, and sold as high as $1 01¼, closing at 98½c. Upper road closed nominally at $1 26¼, and immediate at $1 20@1 22¼. Sales:

300 bbls, Upper road, spot	$1 25
500 bbls, Upper road, spot	1 27¼
700 bbls, Upper road, spot	1 3¾
800 bbls, Oil City	1 23¾
400 bbls, Oil City	1 25
1,000 bbls, river district, United, at wells	1 00
2,000 bbls, river district, United, at wells	95
1,500 bbls, river district, United, at wells	1 01¼
1,000 bbls, river district, United, at wells	97½
1,000 bbls, river district, Union, at wells	95
1,500 bbls, river district, Union, at wells	92½
1,000 bbls, river district, Union, at wells	90
1,000 bbls, river district, Penna., at wells	91¼
2,000 bbls, river district, immediate	1 20
1,000 bbls, river district, immediate	1 22¼
1,000 bbls, river district, immediate	1 21¼

NEW YORK, June 29, closing 28.—Crude in bulk has not varied in price with a quiet market. Refined is a trifle more firmly held at 11¾c. There were a few sales early in the day. This price later is bid, with 11¾@12c asked. Sales 10,000 barrels refined, chiefly resales of contracts at 11⅝c, and 2,500 barrels in Baltimore late on Saturday deliverable by July 1st at 12c. The closing prices are as follows: Crude in bulk 5¾c for prompt, and 5¾@6c for July; do in shipping order 9@9½c; refined 11¾c for prompt, and 12c for July 15th; cases 17@18½c; naptha 8½c. For Philadelphia delivery, refined is quoted at 11⅜c for spot, and 11½c for the month. At Baltimore refined is held at 12c.

PARKERS, June 29.—Market firmer at $1 00 bid for United at wells; shipment $1 22½@1 25.

TITUSVILLE, June 29.—Market opens firmer this morning; quoted at $1 27¼.

OIL CITY, June 29.—Market quiet at $1 25.

ROUSEVILLE, June 29.—Market quiet and steady at $1 25.

TIDIOUTE, June 29.—Market better at $1 25 bid; $1 27½ asked.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—Market quiet; standard white 11⅜@11½c; cases 17c; crude 5¼c; sales none; futures none offering.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard O Co	Warden, F & Co. Phila	510
Central Ref. Co	John P Logan, Phila	517
W P Logan & Co	John P Logan, Phila	100
Total		1,127

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
N W Stevenson	Central O W	1,900
J T Myer	Central O W	947
B S Duncan	Cosmos O W	944
O J Greer	Cosmos O W	949
J Bushnell	Standard O W	932
B S Duncan	Liberty O W	480
B S Duncan	Liona O W	83
Geo M Robinson	Freedom O W	154
Total		6,289

Provisions.

There is a rather slow trade at unchanged values. The tendency of prices is still toward a lower range.

BACON—We quote shoulders at 10c ₩ lb; rib sides are quoted at 13c; clear rib sides 13¼c; clear sides 13½c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar-cured at 13½c ₩ lb; canvassed do 13½c. Sugar-cured shoulders at 10½c ₩ lb; do canvassed 11c; breakfast bacon is quoted at 13½c; do canvassed 13½c; dried beef, sugar-cured, 15c; canvassed 15¼c; beef tongues, ₩ dozen, $6 50; ham sausage, 10c.

MESS PORK—There is an easy feeling. We quote at $21 75@22 00 per bbl.

LARD—The market is easy. We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, ₩ lb, 15c; half bbls do 15¼c; in buckets, 16c; in 3-lb caddies, 17¼c; in 5-lb caddies do, 17c; in 3-lb pails do, 18c; in 5-lb do, 17¾c; in 6-lb do, 17¼c.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No. 1 winter strained at $1 05@1 07 ₩ gallon; No. 1 do 90@92c; No. 2, 80@82c.

TALLOW—Sales at 8⅝c ₩ lb for choice, and 8c for medium.

Groceries.

The market is quiet, and although sugars are firm, prices remain unchanged as follows:

Green Coffees. ₩ lb.		*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio	24½c	Standard A	10¼@10½c
Choice Rio	23½c	Standard B	10⅛@10¼c
Prime Rio	22 c	do extra C	10⅛@10⅜c
Good Rio	20 c	Extra C—yellow	9⅝c
Java	33 c	Extra B—yellow	9¾
Roasted Coffees.		Extra C—white	10 c
Rio, in papers	27 c	New Orleans	8½@9½c
Rio, in bulk	26½c	Cut loaf	12 c
Java, in papers	40 c	Crushed	11¾c
Java, in bulk	39½c	Powdered	11¾c
Teas.		Granulated	11½c
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	*Molasses.* ₩ gall.	
Gunpowder	50c@1 25	Str'ly ch'c N. O.	72@75c
Imperial	50c@1 00	Prime	70c
Japan	55c@1 00	Good	68c
Oolong	25c@85	*Syrups.* ₩ lb.	
Fancy	1 00	Ex. white drips	70c
Souchong	25c@85	Sugar drips	60c
Rice.		Lower grades	40@55c
Choice Carol'a	8½c	*Starch.*	
Patna	7½@8 c	Pearl	5¼c
Rangoon	7¼@7½c	Silver gloss	9¾c
Spices.		Corn	10½c
Cloves	55 c	*Soaps.*	
Allspice	17½@18½c	Irish soap ₩ bx	$4 50
Cassia	33@35 c	Babbitt's best ₩ bx	7 00
Nutmegs	$1 35@1 40	Do- N. Y. City ₩ lb	9½c
Pepper	25 c	German mottled	7 c
Candles.		*Soda.*	
Star, full weight	18 c	Bi-carb, in 19-lb pkgs	6c
Stearine	15 c	Bi-carb, in lb papers	7c

FOREIGN FRUITS—Trade is fairly active with jobbing houses, at firm prices. We note another advance in oranges and lemons. We quote: Raisins—layers ₩ box $2 75; London layers do $4 25; Valentias 11½c; Sultanas 18c. Dates 6¼c ₩ lb; currants—new 7½c; citron 35c; prunes 8¾c. Almonds—Languedoc 13@15c; do shelled 25c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 50c; do Ivica 23c. Walnuts—Naples 18c; French do 14c. Sicily filberts 10½c. Smyrna figs 18@20c. Brazil nuts 7½@8c; maccaroni 15@18c; tapioca 8@9c. Lemons—Messina ₩ box $8 00. Oranges—Messina ₩ box $7 00. Cocoa nuts $6 00 ₩ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—The market is quiet and without change. We quote: Tomatoes, 3-lb cans, ₩ doz, $1 60@2 00; peaches, 3-lb cans, ₩ doz, $3 25; corn, 2-lb cans, ₩ doz, $2 60; Lima beans, 2-lb cans $2 25; string beans, 2-lb cans, $1 75; cherries, 2-lb cans, $2 25@2 50; blackberries, 2-lb cans, $1 75@2 00; strawberries, 2-lb cans, $2 25; raspberries, 2-lb cans, $2 50; asparagus, 2½-lb cans, $3 75; pineapples, 2-lb cans, $2 00; pears, 2-lb cans, $2 25; pint pickles, ₩ doz, $1 20; quart pickles, ₩ doz, $2 35; gallon pickles, ₩ doz, $3 90; bbls, containg 1,300 pickles, $9 00; hf bbls containing 600 pickles, $5 25.

TOBACCO—The market is steady with a moderately good demand and unchanged values as follows:

Manufactured—		Six Twist	43@65c
Spun roll	60@63c	Smoking—Granulated	50@75c
Black Navy	35@58c	*Leaf Tobacco—*	
Black Tens	57@60c	Western Leaf—	
Louisville Navy	63@68c	Wrappers	18@25c
Louisville Cav	68@70c	West'n leaf—lugs	9@12c
Virginia Navy	58@63c	Ohio Seed wrap'r	20@25c
Virginia Tens	58@64c	Ohio Seed filler	9@12c
Virginia Cav	60@64c	Conn. (choice)	
Double Thick	63@68c	wrapper	60@70c
Flounders	63@85c	Conn. filler	10@15c
Bright pounds	63c@$1	Havana wr'p's	$1 25@2 50
Black Quarters	57@60c	Havana fillers	95@1 25
Rough & Ready	65@85c	*Cigars—*	
Fine Cut plugs	70@80c	Penn'a Seed	$15@20
Fine Cut	55@80c	Connecticut	25@30
Cut and Dry	32@42c	Seed & Havana	30@36
Scotch Snuff	65@75c	Havana	60@150
Black Snuff	60@65c		

FISH—There is a fair trade. We repeat our quotations as follows:

No. 1 extra mess mackerel, ₩ bbl	$20 00	Boneless codfish, ₩ lb	7@7¼
No. 1 mess	19 00	White fish, ₩ half bbl	$6 00
Extra No. 1 shore	17 00		
Extra No. 1 bay	13 00	Lake herring, do	4 60
No. 1 shore	13 00	Lake trout, do	5 75
Extra No. 2	9 50	Labrador herring, ₩ bbl	$7 00@7 50
New No. 3	8 25		
Round herr'g	$6 25@6 75	Potomac do, ₩ bbl	7 75

General Merchandise.

ALES—The market is quiet at unchanged quotations as follows: X $9 00 ₩ barrel; XX $10 00 ₩ barrel; India ale $11 00 ₩ barrel; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 22 gallons, $24 00@25 00; barrels, 41 gallons, $40 00@41 00; hhds, 68 gallons, $62 50@65 00; in cases, 4 dozen bottles, $20 75; William Younger's India pale ale, in cases of 8 dozen bottles, $2 75@3 00 ₩ dozen; Robert Younger's sparkling ale $2 75@3 00 ₩ dozen; Guinness' stouts, bottled by A. Burke, $2 75@3 00 ₩ dozen; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale $2 75 ₩ dozen; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale $1 75 ₩ dozen.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—We quote alcohol at $2 40@2 55 ₩ gallon. Highwines are steady at $1 20@1 22 ₩ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a rather light trade doing at present. We quote: Extra gunny bags 23c; do second-hand 22c; Union bags 24c; American A's 30c; Philadelphia A's 33c; California grain bags 9c; English do 12c; Penn Mill 3 bushel 45c; do 2½ bushel 38c; do 2 bushel 33c.

BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: ¼ lb cans $1 50 ₩ dozen; ½ lb cans $3 00; 1 lb cans $5 50; 5 lb cans $26 00; 10 lb boxes 40c ₩ lb. Market steady and demand good.

BROOMS AND BROOM CORN—Broom corn is firm. Choice hurl is quotable at 13@15c ₩ lb; good do 11@12c; good to choice stalk braid 11@12½c; inferior brush 9¼@10½c. Brooms are reduced 25c. The following are makers' prices: No. 2 common $2 25; No. 3 hurl $2 50; No. 4, $3 00; No. 5, $3 50; No. 6, $3 75; No. 3, carpet, $4 00; No. 4 do $4 25; fancy parlor $4 50; whisps, plain, $1 25@1 75; whisps, fancy, $1 50@2 00; toy brooms $1 50@2 00.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₩ bbl; Phœnix hydraulic cement $1 75@2 00 ₩ bbl; Rosendale cement $3 00@3 50; Youghiogheny $1 75@2 00; Portland cement $7 00@7 05; White lime—Sandusky $1 65@1 75 ₩ bbl; Cleveland $1 65@1 75; Gibsonburg $1 65@1 75; Fremont $1 65@1 75; Eastern white lime $1 40@1 50; per bbl. Calcined plaster—French $4 00@4 50 ₩ bbl; Eastern brands $3 25@3 75 ₩ bbl; Michigan $3 25@3 50; Western brands $3 00@3 25.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Quotations are given at $7 75@8 00 for best quality; second quality $7 50@7 75.

HEMP—The market is dull. We quote Kentucky rough at $1 65@1 70; there is no dressed in market.

HIDES AND LEATHER—Hides are dull and depressed. Leather is quiet and unchanged. We quote as follows:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	33@38c	Oak harness, best city	36@38c
Oak sole, heavy	34@40c	Oak harness country	30@35c
Oak sole, Spanish	37@40c	Bridle fair, ₩ doz	44@56c
Oak, slaughter in rough	28@36c	Band leather ₩ lb	44@45c
Red sole B A mid	34@38c	Hand leather ₩ lb	44@46c
Red sole B A heavy	31@35c	Waxed calf	90c@$1 20
Red sole Orinoco	28@33c	Wax kip	60c@$1 15
Shoeskirting	30@37c	Wax'd upper ₩ ft	18@20c
Saddler's skirting	40@42c	No. 1 pad skins ₩ doz	$6 50@7 00
Black bridle ₩ doz	$40@50		

HIDES.

Green salted light	7@7½c	Green salt kip	10@12c
Heavy steers	8½@9c	Green salt calf	12@14c
Green butchers' hides, cow and steer	5@7c	Green butch's do	10@12c
		Dry flint hides nominal	14@20c

LUMBER—The market continues quiet and unchanged. The trade in lumber from yards is dull at the following quotations:

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ₩ M	$65 00
First common	55 00
Second common	26 00
Third common	20 00
Sheeting	18 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	18 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common ₩ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	30 00
Partition boards	40 00
Shelving on both sides	30 00
Shelving on one side	28 00
Moulded weatherboarding	33 00
Rabbitted weatherboarding	33 00
Half-inch pateal planed	18 00
Half-inch unplaned	18 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	30 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	40 00

SHINGLE AND LATH.

Shingles, 18-inch, XXX	5 50
Lath	3 75

OILS—We quote jobbing prices as follows: Neatsfoot oil, pure, per gallon, $1 00; miners' oil, 80@85c; head light, 150 degrees fire test, 16c; carbon, 110 degrees fire test, 12½@13c; extra engine (amber color), 60c, No. 2 engine (amber color), 50c; extra engine (dark), 35@40c; spindle oil, 50c; West Virginia, 28 degrees gravity, 35c; No. 2 West Virginia, 25c; natural lubricating, 28 degrees gravity, 18@20c; car oil, No. 1, 15c; car oil, No. 2, 12c; amber burning or torch oil 140 fire test 12c; residuum (prepared), $5 00; residuum (common), $4 00; axle grease, ₩ gross, $14 00; rolling mill grease, ₩ pound, 7c; axle grease in bxs, $14 00 ₩ gross; in barrels and kegs, 5c ₩ pound.

PAPER—Baling paper 4@6c ₩ lb, as to quality; manilla 7@12c; hardware papers 6@12c; rag wrapping 4½@4¾c; felt papers 4@1½c; straw news 7@11c; rag news 12½@13c; book paper 14@18c ₩ lb.

STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $6 00 ₩ gross.

BAGS—Cotton at 2½@3c ₩ lb; and woolen at ¼c.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—Car lots, ₩ barrel, $1 40@1 50; jobbing lots, $1 60@1 70.

WOODEN WARE—We quote Pittsburgh make as follows: Two-hooped buckets ₩ doz, $1 90; three-hooped buckets, ₩ doz, $2 14; No. 1 tubs, three hoops, ₩ doz, $8 00; No. 2 tubs, two hoops, ₩ doz, $7 00; No. 3 tubs, two hoops, ₩ doz, $6 00; washboards, patent crimp, ₩ doz, $2 75; washboards, common, ₩ doz, $2 25; clothes-pins, round head, ₩ box, 90c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Drove Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, June 29, 1875.

The rain this afternoon had an exhilarating effect upon the market, though it did not bull the prices perceptibly. The run of stock of all kinds up to noon to-day was only moderate, few dealers were in the market, and prices not fully established. To-morrow buyers will be plenty, prices for the week established, and things move along briskly. Thus far there is little or no change from last week's figures, hence we do not give quotations. In our next we will give the usual weekly report of sales and purchases for the week ending June 30, which will be of interest to dealers in live stock.

REVISED FREIGHT RATES.

Until further notice, all live stock from Chicago to common or competing points East will be taken only by actual weight, as follows:

	Cts. ₩ 100 lbs.
To New York	55
To Philadelphia and Baltimore	50
To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh and Bellaire	30
To Dunkirk	27½
To Cleveland	22
To Toledo and Detroit	18

The following minimum weights are the least that will be taken, and all excess of actual weight will be charged at the current rates:

	Per car. lbs
Cattle	20,000
Horses	20,000
Hogs, double deck car	22,000
Hogs, single deck car	14,000
Sheep, double deck car	18,000
Sheep, single deck car	14,000

The rates from this city to New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore have been fixed as follows:

To New York	29c ₩ cwt
To Philadelphia	24c ₩ cwt
To Baltimore	24c ₩ cwt

The former rates were 17½c to Philadelphia and Baltimore and 20 to New York.

[By Associated Press.]

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, June 29.—Cattle—Receipts 1,887 head; total for the week 6,443 head. Market slow; quality of offerings a shade better; good cattle of all grades about at last week's prices; common 25c off and not wanted.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 1,800 head; total for the week 4,800 head. Market dull and flat; Ohio clipped, 81 to 95 lbs, $4 25@4 75.

Hogs—Receipts 400 head; total for the week 5,000 head. Market dragging; offerings generally of a poor quality; demand light; Yorkers, common to best, $7 00@7 30; heavy hogs $7 10@7 25.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Cattle—Receipts 2,500 head. Market rather quiet; prices dull and easy; through Texans $2 00@4 00; stockers $2 75@4 25; shipping $5 00@6 75; butchers' $3 00@5 00. Shipments 817 head.

Hogs—Receipts 11,000 head. Market more active; prices rather easier and some sales 5@10c lower; sales range from $6 50@7 25; chiefly at $6 50@6 80 for heavy; $7 00@7 25 for light. Shipments 5,000 head.

Sheep—Receipts 700 head. Better demand; common to good $3 00@4 35.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—Hogs firm; shippers $6 65; bacon $6 50@6 75; butchers' $6 70@7 15. Cattle firmer; sales of good to prime native steers at $6 25@6 50; fair $5 50@6 00; choice Texas steers $3 75; good $3 25@3 50.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 29.—Hogs dull; common $6 50@6 65; fair to medium $6 75@6 80; good to extra $7 00@7 20.

IRON MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE.

June 28—Pig iron remains in a dull, unsatisfactory condition, but, while holders report no established reduction in prices, purchases could be made at lower prices than are quoted. Advices from some domestic markets are more encouraging.

The market for iron manufactures, bar, &c., has been steady in all departments at the prices last quoted, and the order demand is reported a fair average for the season.

Pig iron—We quote as follows:

Hanging rock foundry—	
Extra No. 1	$29 00@30 00
No. 1 C C pig iron	27 00@28 00
No. 2 foundry	25 00@26 00
No. 3 or mill	24 00@25 00
No. 1 Tennessee foundry	26 00@27 00
No. 2 foundry	24 00@25 00
No. 3 or mill	24 00@25 00
No. 1 stonecoal foundery, Missouri Red S	28 00@29 00
No. 2 stonecoal foundery, Missouri Red S	26 00@27 00
No. 3 or mill foundery, Missouri Red S	26 00@27 00
C C Car-wheel iron—	
Ohio Hecla	50 00@51 00
No. 1 Red River cold blast	46 00@47 00
No. 2 Red River and Cottage	46 00@47 00
Nos. 3 and 4 Red River and Cottage	46 00@47 00
Nos. 5 and 6 or white iron	45 00@46 00
Bath	45 00@46 00
C C Tennessee car wheel—	
No. 1 Dover cold-blast	36 00@37 00
No. 2 Dover cold-blast	36 00@37 00
White and mottled	36 00@37 00
Shelby (Ala.) car-wheel, all numbers	40 00

Horse and Mule Shoes—Horseshoes $6 00, and mule shoes $7 00 per keg, standard brands card rates.—*Courier-Journal.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 29, 1875.

FLOUR—Steady with a moderate demand.

GRAIN—Wheat active but unsettled; No. 1 spring $1 02½@1 03; No. 2, $1 01¼@1 01⅜ spot; $1 01⅝ seller July; $1 03⅜ seller August: No. 3 96@97c; rejected 87c. Immediately after the close of the Exchange July sold at $1 02¼. Corn active, closing strong; No. 2 mixed 68½c spot or seller July; 70@70½c seller August; 70½c seller September; rejected 65½c. Oats—Demand good at full prices; No. 2, 51¼@51½c spot; 49½c bid seller July; 39½c seller August. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley—Demand fair and market firm; No. 2, $1 20 spot; $1 02 bid seller September.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Demand active and prices advanced; $19 70 spot; $19 60 seller July; $19 70 seller August; $19 90 seller September. Lard—Demand fair and market firm; 13.40c spot; 13.60c seller August; 13.80c seller September. Bulkmeats—Demand active and prices advanced; short rib middles 11¼@11⅜c; short clear 11¾c.

WHISKY—$1 16.

LATEST—On Call Board this afternoon wheat was strong and higher; $1 02½@1 02¾ July; $1 03½@1 04 August. Oats quiet; 49¾@49½c July; 39½c August. Pork and lard firmer and unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Flour firm with a fair demand; receipts 16,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $4 50@4 80; common to good $5 20@5 25; good to choice $5 10@5 65; white wheat extra $5 80@6 30; extra Ohio $5 20@7 00; St. Louis $5 35@8 60. Rye flour firm at $4 25@5 50. Cornmeal steady at $3 85@4 20. Wheat in brisk demand; receipts 204,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago $1 13½@1 14; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 18@1 19; No. 1 spring $1 21@1 23; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota $1 10@1 22; white $1 30@1 40. Rye quiet at 90c@$1 03. Malt quiet but steady. Barley nominal. Corn firmer with a moderate demand; receipts 75,600 bushels; mixed Western, steamer, 77@79c; do, sail 80@82½c. Oats firm and more active with a moderate demand; receipts 45,000 bushels; mixed Western 61@63½c; white Western 62@66c. Rosin quiet at $1 75@1 80. Turpentine firmer at 32½c. Hay firm at 65@70c. Coffee very firm at 16½@19c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining 7½@8c; prime 8¼@8½c. Molasses dull and heavy. Rice quiet but steady. Petroleum steady; refined 12c; crude 5¾c. Butter firm; prime steady; others heavy; Western 15@24c. Eggs firm; Western 18@19c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 19¼. Pork firmer; new mess $20 70@20 75. Beef quiet. Cutmeats dull. Middles dull; long clear 11¼c; short do 11½c. Lard firmer; prime steam 14¼c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—Petroleum steady; refined 11⅜c; crude 9c. Seeds unchanged. Flour in limited demand and weak. Wheat in limited demand; red $1 29@1 30; amber $1 30@1 33. Rye steady $1 05. Corn offered sparingly; yellow 80c; Western mixed 78½@79c. Oats quiet; white 62@65c; light mixed 61c. Barley and malt without demand. Provisions steady. Mess pork $20 50. Whisky $1 19¼. Butter quiet; New York and Bradford county extras 24@25; do firsts 21@22c; Western extras 20@21c; do firsts 18@19c; rolls, firsts, 12@15c. Cheese firm for fine grades; Western fine 10½@11c. Eggs steady; Western fresh 19@20c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 29.—Flour firmer. Wheat quiet but steady; No. 2 Western amber $1 30; other grades unchanged. Corn a shade firmer; Western mixed 78½c. Oats weak and lower; Western mixed 62@63c. Rye dull and nominal at 95c@$1 00. Hay firm; Maryland and Pennsylvania $18 00@26 00. Provisions strong and higher with the tendency still upwards. Pork firmer at $21 00. Bulkmeats active and higher; shoulders 8¾@9c; clear rib 12@12½c. loose. Bacon firmer; shoulders 9¾@10c; clear rib 13¼c. Hams 14@14½c. Lard firmer; refined 14½c. Butter quiet but steady. Petroleum nominal; crude 5½@5½c; refined 12½c. Coffee unchanged. Whisky firm at $1 19.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 29.—Cotton quiet at 14½c. Flour dull at $5 20@5 35. Wheat quiet at $1 18@1 23. Corn quiet at 63@68c. Oats dull at 53@57c. Rye dull at $1 00@1 03. Oils unchanged. Eggs firm at 15½@16c. Butter and cheese—Demand fair and market firm. Pork—Demand fair and market firm; held at $20 00. Lard—Demand fair and market firm at 13¾@14c. Bulkmeats stronger and higher; sales of shoulders at 8⅝c; clear rib sides 11½@11⅝c; generally held at 11¾@12c; clear sides 12c. Bacon steady with a moderate demand at 9½@9¾@12½@13c. Whisky steady with a moderate demand at $1 15.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 29.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 2 white Wabash $1 28; No. 2 white Michigan $1 26½; amber Michigan, cash and seller July, $1 25; seller August $1 27; No. 2 red $1 24@1 24½. Corn dull and unsettled; high mixed, cash and seller July, 72c; seller August 74½c; seller September 75½c; low mixed, cash and seller July, 70½c; damaged 69c. Oats quiet; No. 2, seller August, 39½c; white 59c; Michigan 54½@55c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, June 29.—Cotton quiet at 13¾@13½c. Flour quiet at $4 50@6 50. Wheat steady at $1 20@1 25. Corn steady at 88c. Oats steady at 75c. Provisions steady. Lard 14½c. Bulkmeats steady; shoulders 9c; sides 12@12½c. Bacon firm; shoulders 10c; sides 13¾@13¾c. Sugar cured hams 13½c, all packed. Whisky—Demand fair and market firm at $1 20.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 29.—Cotton—Demand limited; sales 159 bales. Leading factors adhering to previous rates but occasional sales at a fraction off; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 13⅜@14½c; low middling to strict low middling 14½@15c; middling to strict middling 15⅜@15⅜c. Receipts 164 bales. Stock 41,919 bales.

Boston.

BOSTON, June 29.—Flour dull; Western superfine $4 25@4 50; common extras $4 75@5 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extras $5 00@6 25; white wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $5 00@6 75; Illinois $6 25@7 25; St. Louis $6 25@8 00; fancy Minnesota $6 25@8 00. Corn firm; mixed and yellow 86@90c. Oats dull; mixed and white 64@70c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, June 29.—Flour inactive but nominally firm. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 07½; No. 2, $1 04½; seller July $1 03½; seller August $1 03¾. Oats firm; No. 2, in store, 51c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed, 65c. Rye scarce; No. 1, nominal 95c in store. Barley neglected and nominal; No. 2, seller September, $1 00.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 29.—Cotton quiet at 14½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1 06@1 15. Corn dull at 72@74c. Oats dull at 55@60c. Rye nominal. Pork $20 00@20 50. Bulkmeats 8¼@11½@12½c. Bacon 9½@12½@13½c. Sugar cured hams 13@13½c. Lard—Tierce 14½@15c. Whisky $1 15.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 29.—Wheat firmer; No. 1 red $1 24; No. 2 do $1 19; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 19. Corn dull and lower; low mixed 70c; high mixed 71c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Petroleum dull and heavy; standard white in car lots 10c; Ohio State test 11c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—Cotton, flour and rye unchanged. Wheat firm at $1 34 bid. Corn better at 65@65½c. Oats firmer at 54@55c. Whisky steady at $1 26. Pork higher at $20 25. Bacon strong at 9½@9¾@12½@13¼c. Lard dull; summer 12c.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 29.—Flour $5 00@6 25. Wheat—Red $1 18@1 20; amber $1 15@1 20; white $1 20@1 25. Corn steady; car 65c; shelled 67@68c; white 70c. Rye $1 05.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 29.—Corn firm; white mixed 87c; white 88c; yellow mixed 90 c. Bran quiet at 92½@95c. Pork firmer; held at $21 25@21 50. Others unchanged. Gold 117¼. Sight ⅜ premium. 572@572½.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 29.—Cotton quiet at 14⅜c. Wheat—No receipts. Corn scarce and firm at 85c. Oats dull at 67@68c. Lard dull and nominal. Bacon steady at 9⅛@9¾@12⅝@12⅞c.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, June 29.—Market dull and nominal; middling 14⅜c; low middling 14⅜c; good ordinary 13⅜c. Net receipts 157 bales. Exports—coastwise 278 bales. Sales 92 bales.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, June 29.—Market nominal; middling 14@14⅛c; low middling 13⅜c; good ordinary 13c. Net receipts 67 bales; gross 67 bales. Sales 211 bales.

Detroit.

DETROIT, June 29.—Flour, wheat, corn and oats quiet and unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, June 29.—Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet at 8@81c.

DRY GOODS.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Business continues very quiet with commission houses and importers, and jobbers transactions are restricted to filling orders from the interior. Cotton goods moving slowly, but prices fairly sustained in first hands. Lawrence L. L. brown sheetings 8c, and Massachusetts B. B. 8½c. Fancy cassimeres and suitings in fair demand. Faced makes of beavers continue sluggish, but Elysians and fur beavers in steady request.

COTTON.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Cotton quiet at 15¼@15⅜c. Futures closed irregular; sales of 17,700 bales as follows: June, 15¼@15 5-32c; July, 15 3-16c; August, 15 7-32@15¼c; September, 15c; October, 14⅞@14 21-32c; November, 14 17-32@14 9-16c; December, 14 17-32@14 9-16c; January, 14 21-32@14 11-16c; February, 14 29-32@14 15-16c.

Coal Markets.

CINCINNATI, June 28.—The market is without essential change. Youghiogheny is offered at 10c, afloat. The retail prices are: For Ohio river coal, 10c; Ashland, 11c; Hocking, Muskingum and Kanawha, 12@13c; Youghiogheny, 13@14c; cannel, 20c, delivered to consumers. Anthracite is selling at $9 50@10 00 per ton.

LOUISVILLE, June 28.—Pittsburgh at 14c, retail; Pine Hill at 13c; Kentucky at 9 1-5c per bushel retail; Pittsburgh afloat at 11c.

JEFFERSONVILLE.—Coal still sells at 14c per bushel here.

EVANSVILLE.—Lump coal is sold as follows: Pittsburgh, 15c delivered; Kentucky, 8@9c; Ingleside, 9c for lump; 8c for nut.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

Russia	June 30	Liverpool.
State Pennsylvania	June 30	Glasgow.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE, PITTSBURGH, PA., June 29, 1875.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE L'W W'R Ft.	ABOVE L'W W'R In.	CHANGE — or † Ft.	CHANGE — or † In.	DIRECTION OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER
Cincinnati	12	3	†0	9	W.	Thr't'ng.
Keokuk	10	8	†0	4	W.	Clear.
La Crosse	4	6	—0	2	W.	Fair.
Leavenw'th	16	9	†0	1	S. E.	Clear.
Louisville	6	9	—0	1	S. W.	Fair.
Memphis	21	7	†0	7	N. W.	Fair.
Omaha	14	2	—1	0	N. E.	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh	3	8	†0	11	S.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	23	6	†0	6	N. W.	Clear.
St. Paul	7	2	†0	3	N. W.	Clear.
Vicksburg	27	5	†1	4	S.	Cloudy.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., June 29, 1875.

River 1 foot 5 inches and stationary. Weather clear; thermometer 73.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., June 29, 1875.

River 6 feet 2 inches and stationary. Weather cloudy; thermometer 75 at 7 P. M.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., June 29, 1875.

River stationary, with 3 feet in the channel. Weather cloudy.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., June 29, 1875.

River stationary, with 4 feet 2 inches in the channel. Departed—Salt Valley, Ironton; Mallie Ragon, Parkersburg; Andes, Cincinnati. Weather rainy.

CINCINNATI, June 29.—River 12 feet 6 inches and rising. Weather showery. Arrived—Fawn and Kittie Hegler, Evansville; Hudson, Wheeling. Departed—Hudson, Wheeling; Exchange, Pittsburgh.

CAIRO, June 29.—Arrived—T. R. Eckert and City of Chester, St. Louis. Departed—Sherlock, New Orleans; Eddyville, Evansville. River 28 feet 6 inches and rising. Weather clear; mercury 80.

EVANSVILLE, June 29.—Weather cloudy and cool; mercury 84 to 78. River 17 4-10 feet and rising slowly and full of heavy drift. Up—John L. Rhoads, Arkansas Belle, Florence Lee and George Roberts. Down—E. M. Norton and tow, Grey Eagle and D. Van Buskirk. Business light.

MEMPHIS, June 29.—River rose 7 inches. Weather clear; mercury 90. Arrived—Cons Millar, Cincinnati. Departed—Belle of Texas, Arkansas river; Ste. Genevieve, St. Louis.

NEW ORLEANS, June 29.—No arrivals. Departed—Mary Houston, Ohio river. Weather warm and showery.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—Arrived—John Means and barges, Pomeroy; Colossal, Davenport; Minnesota, St. Paul; Northwestern, Keokuk; Belle St. Louis, Cambridge; Grand Tower, Memphis; Hickory, Tennessee river; Brown, Cairo. Departed—Lake Superior, St. Paul; Johnson, Keokuk; Future City, New Orleans; City of Helena, Vicksburg; Dugan, Jefferson City; Colossal, St. Paul. River risen 5 inches. Weather cloudy and cool.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth Page

THE New Orleans *Times* says: The steamboatmen on Ouachita river ought to be happy on one point at least, and that is, they are having the river cleared of all obstructions, clean as a new pin. From Captain Trinidad and Ed. Phelps, of the Willie, we learn that the iron snagboat O. H. Wagoner, Captain Justin Strasser, is now hard at work and performing miracles. She left Monroe on or about the 7th of June, and went to Camden, and in the short space of four days raised 119 sawyers, snags and saw-logs out of the channel; the water falling fast they turned back and commenced raising the logs out of the bed of the river, and the last heard of her she was at work at the monster rack heap at Haydee shoals. From an observation it required but ten minutes to raise, cut up, and deposit on the bank a seventy feet log at Miller's bluff.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Arrived.

Geneva	M. A. Cox	Brownsville.
Elector	Abrams	Brownsville.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.

Departed.

Geneva	M. A. Cox	Brownsville.
E. Bennett	Donaldson	Brownsville.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.

MONONGAHELA 3 feet 9 inches and rising.

Boats Advertised for This Day.

Brownsville and Geneva		8 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Cincinnati	Ashland	Kyle 4 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated three feet nine inches and rising slowly. The weather during the day was changeable, with occasional showers. Freights for the lower ports are plenty.

THE Missouri river is rising slowly with a fifteen feet channel.

THERE were two feet of water at Oil City yesterday and falling.

CAPTAIN M. HARVEY wants a light draught boat for White river.

PARKERSBURG'S inspection and hospital dues amount to nearly $2,500 a year.

THE steamer Leopard arrived at St. Louis on Monday with four barges of coal.

CAPTAIN WM. THORWEGAN has at present invested $80,000 in the Great Republic.

CAPTAIN T. C. SWEENEY, of Wheeling, is building a new steamer at Brownsville.

THE freight list of the steamer John L. Rhoads on leaving St. Louis, amounted to 395 tons.

THE steamer Great Republic had one hundred cabin passengers on her last trip to St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS.—The transportation on grain to New Orleans is now 20 cents per 100, on bacon 22½ cents.

THE signal service have dropped off ten different stations on our Western rivers since the 1st of May.

THE tonnage of the steamers of the Parkersburg, W. Va., district is between fifty and sixty hundred tons.

GENERAL JAMES S. NEGLEY will address the citizens of Catlettsburg on the subject of water transportation.

A NEW snag has made its appearance in the channel above Sheridan's coal works. It is lying on the old Etna's hull.

THE Salt Valley, Captain Sanford, will be here to leave as advertised. Passengers and shippers can make a note of this.

CAPTAIN W. T. WOOD, of Nashville, has named his new steamer Sallie L. Carney. It will be launched by the first of July.

THE steamer Exchange, Captain Shuman, is among the first boats due. She will have dispatch for a return trip to Cincinnati.

CAPTAIN DUGAN'S new wrecking boat is still at the wreck of the barge Ironsides at Mount Vernon, recovering flour, railroad iron, &c.

THE steamships of the late South Wales Atlantic Company (Cardiff Line) have been sold to the well known Pacific Steam Packet Company at a price much below their cost.

MR. HENRY STERN, one of the survivors of the Schiller, in a letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, pays a high tribute to the late Captain Thomas, who, he says, was a hero until the last.

NEW ORLEANS, June 29.—The Galveston *News'* Brownsville special says: The steamer Jesse, while crossing the bar north of Rio Grand, broke her rudder, ran aground and sunk. Her cargo is badly damaged.

THE weather is very suitable for making an excursion trip to the headwaters of the Monongahela. The packet boats leave daily at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. from the wharfboat above the suspension bridge.

THE new French steamer Labrador will come out before the season is over. She is a magnificent vessel of 4,000 tons, fitted up throughout in the most complete and elegant manner. She will be commanded by Captain Lachesnez.

THE fine packet Ashland takes her departure for Cincinnati and Louisville. The Ashland is a good boat, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. The first clerk is Mr. Jas. L. Alexander, who will see that passengers are well cared for.

THE Upper Mississippi has full ten feet all the way to St. Paul. White river has a good packet stage, and, except in the Arkansas, where the water is shoal, there is no lack of good navigable channels to the heads of all the rivers.

THE small tug Eliza Fox, sold at United States Marshal's sale at Memphis several weeks ago to Captain Andrews, has sunk at Peach Orchard bend, White river, and it is thought will prove a total loss. She struck a snag and went down in thirty feet of water.

THE Cunard Company will not dispatch steamships from New York semi-weekly this season, as was intended, and but one vessel per week from Boston. We hear that Mr. C. G. Francklyn, the agent of the line, who is now in Europe, has resigned, but we doubt the statement.

THE Shippers' Own went up Tennessee river from St. Louis to bring out 400 or 500 tons iron for Louisville and Cincinnati. Upon arrival she will probably reload for Tennessee river, as an engagement for another trip for iron from that stream has been engaged for her if she will take it.

THE Cincinnati *Times* says: Captain George Cayton, who has just returned from a trip to New Orleans, reports the cotton, sugar and rice plantations on the Lower Mississippi, as never looking better than at the present time. Everybody is at work in the field, and are overjoyful in their jubilant expressions of bright prospects. The Captain says that the fear they entertained of an overflow has subsided, and that one and all, both black and white, are harmoniously laboring together. The crops will be very large.

SENSIBLE.—The St. Louis *Republican* says: In times agone we have advocated a unanimity of action among those interested in the St. Louis and Southern trade. It was only yesterday that a prominent captain and owner informed us that had boats plying between St. Louis and New Orleans adhered to the plan adopted by the Lindell convention last summer, there would have been a saving of from $200,000 to $350,000 in the river interests of this city. But a spirit of competition has bled all hands round. The steamboatmen of the past have seen the folly of eating themselves up in a mad contest for supremacy.

TUESDAY'S Wheeling *Intelligencer* says: The river last evening was stationary, with 4 feet 2 inches in the channel.

The Science departed for Parkersburg on time yesterday morning with a good trip.

The Frank Willard left for Cincinnati at 6 o'clock yesterday morning.

The local packets continue to run on time, with no change to report.

The towboat Robin and barges have laid up at the Washington mill.

The Hope and barges, *en route* for Pittsburgh, have laid up at Bellaire.

RECEIPTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville, and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads.

Gangwisch & Stuart, 14 beer kegs; G L Peabody & Co, 1 bbl dried apples; Walker, Cooper & Co, 6 tierces; J E Sampsell, 7 bbls oil, 1 do tallow; Young & Booth, 5 hf barrels; R Owens, 1 box bacon; J Rhodes, 2 hf barrels; H W Buffum & Co, 10 cases bottles; S F Picking, 4 bbls sugar; C P Markle & Son, 181 bdls paper; A Bradley & Co, 3 pkgs pots, 11 bbls lids; J C Buffum & Co, 3 boxes bottles; W F Armstrong, 126 bdls and 85 pcs iron pipe; Watt, Lang & Co, 6 tcs, 6 bbls, 2 bxs; L H Smith & Co, sks rags; Harris & Ewing, 2 bxs cans; Voigt, Mahood & Co, 99 bbls potatoes; Wilbert & Wallace, 30 bbls potatoes; Caskey, Beatty & Co, 20 bbls potatoes; Brown, Coloburn & Co, 56 bbls potatoes; F Owen, 37 bbls potatoes; Aiken, Wallace & Pollock, 10 bbls potatoes; W J Steel & Co, 83 bbls potatoes, lot cabbage; M Derrick, 32 bbls potatoes; J Ellis, 13 bbls potatoes; J A Graff & Co, 50 bbls potatoes; H M Caldwell, 10 bbls potatoes, 9 do onions; Mapes & Co, 3 bbls cabbage; Head, C & Co, 40 bbls potatoes; H Rea, Jr, 20 do do; A Bricker, 24 do do; A Bricker & Son, 14 do do; A Kirkpatrick & Co, 25 bbls sugar; Armstrong Bros, 165 bales cork-wood; J S Dilworth & Co, 30 bbls sugar; Wm Cooper & Co, 20 do do; J Porterfield & Co, 15 do do; J W Kusan, 31 bags salt; J L & W H Hastings, 76 bbls cement; Carter Bros, 10 tcs rice; Godfrey & C, 8 bdls paper; Singer, Nimick & Co, 11 casks steel, 5 bdls do; J W Taylor, 24 cads tobacco; Reymer Bros, 16 do do; F W Jenkins & Co, 900 bbls flour; Flaccus & N, 10 bxs fruits; P P Jageman, 1 bx coffee, 4 bbls do; V J Know, 1 bx drugs; C D Oesch, 2 bbls coffee; A C Bakewell, 2 bales paper; Seibrook & Dankmyer, 5 bbls coffee; Schlegel & Zeigler, 50 cases jelly; Getty & Co, 1 bx drugs; C Reiman, 1 do do; L. F. Reil, 20 bxs tin; Stevenson & Cartwright, 10 do; Henry Shuppert, 3 rims wire, 10 bxs tin; A N Kredal, 4 bxs drugs, 1 bbl mdse, 2 bags do; P S Goe, 2 bxs coffee; F H Egers, 4 bxs drugs; Chas McGowan, 1 car fire brick; P & C R R, 1 car cross ties; Speer, Clarke & Co, 2 cars sand; Blair I & S Co, 4 do; Mills & Co, 70 bbls cement; Robson & Campbell, 1 car limestone; I H Gartside, 1 do ice; Citizens Oil Works, 1 do heading; C A Warmcastle, 1 do; 1 do staves.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.

S Musgrave, 5 bdles baskets; J Woodwell & Co, 6 wheelbarrows; Fleming, Agnew & Co, 12 pkgs churns; Houck, McCague & Co, 1 car wheat; John Suter, 4 cars tel poles; Keystone Glass Co, 1 car clay; J Cuthbert, 1 car clay; Grim Bros, 10 bbls oil; J H Lippincott, 50 bxs glassware; Gallinger & Bro, 16 bbls glassware; P Lininger & Storch, 1 car stone; L S Layton, 2 tcs ironstone ware, 2 bxs do, 2 bbls do; Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, 1 cask hinges; Thos Davis, 1 bx ironstone ware, 1 bbl do, 1 tierce do; K Bracken, 1 car stone; H W Buffum & Co, 5 bxs bottles; Paine, Abiett & Tripp, 42 oil barrels; O H Allerton, 48 bales hay; Braden & Peabody, 110 bxs cheese; Wm H Brown, 77 kegs nails; S Ewart & Co, 3 kits mackerel; Coleman & Means, 1 car stone; L F Weiling, 6 sks oats; F Owens, 4 bbls cider; J A Finney, 4 bxs cheese; W E Schmertz & Co, 36 bdles leather; T C Jenkins, 27 oil bbls, 6 bxs; J Fleming, 3 bxs medicine; Harris & Ewing, 20 kegs white lead; George Herb, 247 sks oats; W J Flaccus & Son, 9 sks scraps; J H Loh, 100 bus potatoes; Schomaker & Co, 1 car mill feed, 235 bbls flour; A & D H Chambers, 1 hhd broken glass; John McKelvy, 3 bdls buggy wheels; J G Fleishman, 1 car shingles; H Berger lot furniture; Aubrey & Son, 1 do; Marshall, Kennedy & Co, 323 sks wheat; J W Taylor, 6 kegs tobe; W B Hays & Son, 2 tcs meat; Wilbert & Wallace, 281 bus potatoes; Wolf & McKaig, 1 case shoes; B L Fahnestock & Co, 1 bx mdse; J A Dietz, 20 bxs soap; Kim & Son, 2 bxs hdware; Irwin, Noble & Co, 50 bbls pickles; Pennsylvania Lead Co, 300 pigs lead; T C Jenkins, 200 bbls flour; Schneider & A, 11 casks wine; Weller Bros, 10 bbls whisky; Milligan, H & Co, 10 bbls spts; R & W Jenkinson, 6 cases tobc.

ELEVATOR—Marshall, Kennedy & Co, 2 cars wheat; J S Finch & Co, 1 car rye.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Wm Zeakel, 1 car lumber; 1 Leisey, 1 car do beer; S Hamilton, 1 organ; J J Gillespie, 4 crates wines; Flaccus & N, 1 case candy; L T Yoder, 1 case do; Hartley, McKee & Co, 1 bale rubber; J Woodwell, 19 bxs wines; P & C R R, 4 cask glassware; M McWhinney, 2 bxs hardware; Whitmore, W, L & Co, 24 bdls pokers; Lindsay, S & Co, 10 bdls pokers; J L Lytle, lot furniture; J M Walker, 1 car s pipe; Dilworth Bro, 20 case matches; Thos Meller, 12 kegs beer; Hill, West & Co, 600 bdls paper; W F Lemon, lot furniture; R Hays, 18 pkgs tobacco; B Rothmund, 36 cane chairs; P G Hartley, 38 bdls chairs; S S Marvin, 10 bbls crackers; Wm Flaccus & Son, 16 pkgs sund; Jones & Laughlin, 6 bdls iron; Voigt, M & Co, 5 bbls eggs; Dill do, 11 tubs butter; B D Moore, 4 cars oil bbls; P Duff & Son; 30 sacks oats; Weisbrod & W, 3 tubs cheese; Caskey, Beatty & Co, 5 bbls sugar; Milliken, 3 stands, 1 bx marble.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway.

H W Buffum, 4 bxs e p bottles; Penn Lead Co, 400 pigs lead; S Lindsay, Jr, & Co, 16 sks oats; Wilbert & Wallace, 3 bbls eggs; Z Wainwright, 7 emp hf bbls; J H Loh & Co, 6 tubs butter, 1 bbl eggs; Henry Rea, Jr, 1 tub butter, 1 bbl eggs; Lloyd & Black, 2 cars i strips; Pretzfield Bros, 74 hf butts tobacco, 7 third do; H Schnelbach, 247 sks oats; Lloyd & Black, 1 car iron strips; Pgh Tar and C Works, 52 bbls c tar; F W Jenkins & Bro, 400 sks flour; Schomaker & Co, 50 bxs soap, 1 bdle s cards; T C Jenkins & Bro, 100 bxs soap; Arbuckle & Co, 100 do do; Carter Bros & Co, 50 do do, 1 bdle s cards; W H Nantker & Son, 64 sks oats; A Kirkpatrick & Co, 100 bbls flour; Eagle Cotton Mills, 23 bales cotton, 1 bag do; W B McLean & Co, 8 cane chairs; Henry Beel, 1 box sundries; Eagle Cotton Mills, 10 bales cotton, 27 do do; W H Buffum & Co, 8 bxs e p bottles; L C Newsom, 2 cars e corn.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

D McCargo, 11 cars rails; Isabella Fce Co, 12 do stone; Shoenberger, Blair & Co, 5 do stone; J S Walters, 2 do; J A Duff, 2 do hay; John Rose 2 do; Keil & Richart, 1 do; Scott & Gisal, L Oatman & Son, 2 do; L Graff & Son, 1 do; C L Ice Co, 1 do ice; E Lewis, 1 do lumber; Anderson & Ranaley, 1 do; Kelly & Co, 1 do; Willis Booth, 1 do shingles; Harbeson & Walker, 4 do clay; Erkson & Co, 1 do; John Kirkpatrick, 1 do e stock; Godfrey & Clark, 1 do junk; Laing & M'Kallip, 1 do oats; W Flaccus & Son, 1 do bark; Jones & Laughlin, 1 do brick.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore.

The following are the receipts of pig metal, blooms and ore for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	11	Caughey & H, m	3
Chess, Smyth & Co, m	2	Shoenb'g'r, B & Co, o	2
J Moorhead, m	2	Laughlin & Co, o	4
Byers, McC & Co, m	2	Nimick & Co, m i	2
Reese, Graff & W, m	5		
Total			33

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Cambria I W'ks, m	18	Carnegie Bro, & Co, o	2
Shoenb'ger, B & Co, o	5	Caughy & H, m	1
Everson, M & Co, m	5		
Total			31

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Dilworth, P & Co, m	9	A Garrison & Co, m	1
Nimick & Co, m	2	Totten & Co, m	1
Total			13

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Laughlin & Co, o	1	Everson, M & Co, m i	1
Pgh Bolt Co, m	1	Nimick & Co, m	3
Total			6

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	5	Byers, McC & Co, m	2
Total			7

Coal and Coke Receipts.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
N. Y. & C. G. C. Co	72	Sable Coal Co	3
Armstrong D & Co	42		
Total			117

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
R Henderson & Co. ck	1	Everson, M & Co, c'l	3
Moorhead & Co, coke	9	Lloyd, Son & Co, coal	4
Laughlin & Co, coke	6	P & C R R, coal	3
Graff, B & Co, coke	4	N J Bigley, coal	3
Pgh Gas Co, coal	4	C H Armstrong, c'l	16
Total			53

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Fifth National Bank,
LATE
ST. CLAIR BANKING COMPANY
No. 16 SIXTH STREET.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, Firms & Individuals Received. Certificates of Deposit issued with interest. Collections Made at Lowest Rates. Investment Securities a Specialty. Governments, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission. Draw Bills on London, Ireland and the Continent.

ROBERT ARTHURS, President.
GEO. F. HUFF, of Greensburg, Vice Pres.
L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK

Wood Street, Corner Fourth Ave.

CAPITAL, - - - $400,000 00.

Accounts of Bankers, Merchants and others Received upon the Most Favorable Terms consistent with Safe Banking.

ALEXANDER BRADLEY .... President
WILLIAM VANKIRK .... Vice President
CYRUS CLARKE, JR. .... Cashier

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,
OF PITTSBURGH,
NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE.

CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000

J. W. COOK .... President.
R. W. MACKEY .... Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS .... Cashier.

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BANKERS,
57 Market Street, Pittsburgh,
DEALERS IN
GOLD
AND
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

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☞ Accounts of Country Banks and Bankers received on favorable terms.

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ESTABLISHED 1853.

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Bankers and Stock Brokers,
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U. S. MAIL LINE.
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LEAVES DAILY AT 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.
LEAVES BROWNSVILLE AT 5 A. M. and 12 M
For all Points on the Monongahela River.

The 8 A. M. Packet from Pittsburgh will connect at Monongahela City with the 11:15 train from Pittsburgh, on Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad. The 5:00 A. M. Packet from Brownsville connects at Monongahela City with 8:30 A. M. train, reaching Pittsburgh at 10:40 A. M.

STEAMER GENEVA .... CAPT. M. A. COX
STEAMER ELECTOR .... CAPT. R. R. ABRAMS
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN .... CAPT. J. L. HENDRICKS
STEAMER E. BENNETT .... CAPT. P. DONALDSON

For further particulars, inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.
No freight will be received after 5 o'clock.
A. S. CARLISLE, Agent.
R. R. ABRAMS, Superintendent.

CINCINNATI.

For Parkersburg, Gallipolis, Ironton and Cincinnati.
MONDAY—3 P. M.
Leaves Ironton Every Thursday—10 A. M.
THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER
SALT VALLEY,
T. S. SANFORD .... Captain
E. F. MADDY .... Clerk
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or
S. R. & W. J. PATTERSON,
Wharfboat, foot of Wood street.

LOUISVILLE.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.
THIS DAY, JUNE 30—4 P. M.
THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER
ASHLAND,
WILL. H. KYLE .... Captain.
JAS. S. ALEXANDER .... Clerk.
Will leave as announced above.
Giving through receipts to Evansville, Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board or to
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, Agents,
Corner Wood and Water streets.
SPECIAL NOTICE—The Ashland will take her departure this day, positively. Passengers and shippers can rely on this.
W. H. KYLE, Master.

PETROLEUM.

WARING BROS.,
Successors to Waring & King,
Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its Products,
49 Fifth Avenue.
Philadelphia address, WARING BROTHERS & CO., 30 Walnut street.

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JAMES IRWIN & CO.,
OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, NITRIC ACID, ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA, AND AQUA AMMONIA.
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Wm. B. Scaife & Sons,
119 and 121 First Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Erect in Any Part of the United States,
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Iron Mill Buildings
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CORRUGATED IRON,
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Corrugated Iron,
FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS.
The demand for CORRUGATED IRON increases yearly as its merits become known, for Sidings, as well as Covering all classes of Manufacturing Establishments where it is desirable to decrease the amount of wood used as a safety from fire.

Gas Fixtures!

We are receiving our SPRING STOCK OF GAS FIXTURES, the Finest and Largest Assortment ever offered in the two cities which we are selling at REDUCED PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Weldon & Kelly,
PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS,
147 WOOD STREET.

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ROOFING.
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CORNER
Liberty and Eleventh Sts.
Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.
SLATE DEALERS AND ROOFERS
Sole Agents for the Celebrated
Chapman Slate.

Hugh Woodside,
Roofer and Dealer in

SLATE!
Office—370 PENN STREET, opposite Fort Wayne Freight Depot,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by experienced workmen.

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Bridge Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the County Controller, until TUESDAY, July 6, 1875, for the construction of the masonry and superstructure of a County Bridge over Chartiers Creek, on the line of Steubenville turnpike. Superstructure to be of iron, high truss or arch, single clear span between top of abutments 130 feet, clear width of roadway 16 feet, working capacity 1,800 lbs. per lineal foot, exclusive of dead load, factor of safety 5, ultimate strength of wrought iron 50,000 lbs. in extension, 40,000 in compression, with Gordon's formula applied. Detailed strain and section sheets must accompany each proposal.

Also, for the construction of the masonry and wooden superstructure of a Bridge, 40 feet clear span, over Pine Fork, at McGowan's Tool Factory, Snowden township.

One over Montour's run, at Mrs. Johnston's, Findley township, 40 feet clear span.

One over Spruce run, borough of West Bellevue span 20 feet.

Also, the masonry of a Bridge over Pine creek, at Toner's, on the old Butler turnpike, in Hampton township.

Also, for one abutment and the superstructure of a bridge over Deer creek, at Denney's mill, Indiana township.

Plans and specifications of the work will be found in the office of the County Engineer, on and after Monday, the 28th inst.

By order of the County Commissioners,
J. B. STILLEY,
COUNTY ENGINEER.
June 24, 1875.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., PITTSBURGH, PA., June 28, 1875.

NOTICE TO BAKERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS, directed to the Board of Inspectors of Allegheny County Prison, will be received at this office until the 2D DAY OF JULY next, inclusive, for furnishing the County Jail with good WHEAT BREAD, for six months, beginning on the 15th of July next, to be delivered daily, in such quantities as the Warden or his agent may direct.

ALSO,

Notice to Butchers.

SEALED PROPOSALS, directed as in the above, will be received at this office until the 2D DAY OF JULY next, inclusive, for furnishing the County Jail with good BOILING BEEF (the bone not to average more than twenty-five per cent. of the amount delivered) for six months, beginning on the 15th day of July next, to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as the Warden or his agent may direct.

HENRY WARNER,
Secretary Board of Prison Inspectors.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, JUNE 27, 1875.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Superintendent Pittsburgh Division Pennsylvania Railroad until JULY 10TH, for the construction and supply of material for

Stone Work for Hiland Avenue Bridge.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all bids. All proposals to be directed to the undersigned, care Superintendent Pittsburgh Division Pennsylvania Railroad, corner Liberty and Twenty-sixth streets, where plans and specifications can be seen.

JOS. M. WILSON,
Engineer Bridges and Buildings.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

LAING & McKALLIP,
DEALERS IN
GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED,
Baled Hay, &c.
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
PHŒNIX, LOUISVILLE and ROSENDALE HYDRAULIC CEMENTS.
Calcined Plaster, White Lime.
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HENRY REA, Jr.,
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BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE.	NEW POTATOES, NEW SOUTHERN ONIONS, SWEET CIDER, CIDER VINEGAR.

CALDWELL & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
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205 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders for shipment and consignment solicited and promptly attended to.

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Best Brands of Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,
In store and to arrive. For Sale by
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Removed to 64 and 66 Federal Street,
Over Girard Savings Bank, Allegheny, Pa.

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ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,
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PLAIN AND GROOVED
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Ore Pulverizers
Of Improved Construction.
Mills for Grinding Brick Clay.
Castings Made Out of Gun Iron when ordered.
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ROLLS,
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ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS
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Haskins' Patent Double Spiral Pinions and Rolling Mill Castings,
Of Every Description.
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UNION IRON MILLS,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
BRIDGE IRON, PATENT SOLID ROLLED WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,
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Special attention given to unusual shapes and sizes.
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Sheet Iron
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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Jacobus & Nimick Manuf'g Co.,
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Formerly J. K. Moorhead & Co., founded A. D. 1833, and
PITTSBURGH VARIETY WORKS,
Formerly Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Co., founded A. D., 1855, Manufacturers of the well-known J. & N. and Novelty Brands of Locks and Latches, Fairbanks' Patent Platform and Counter Scales, Paint and Coffee Mills, Builders' and Domestic Hardware generally.
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DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
SCRAP IRON, METAL AND STEEL
Also, Rolling Mills and Forges supplied with IRON CUT TO ORDER or FAGGOTED, as I have Two (2) Sets of Rolling Mill Shears constantly running, cutting Iron for Faggoting and other purposes.
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Manufacturers of all Descriptions of
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☞ Special attention given to FINE SHEET.

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ALL KINDS OF
Brass Castings Made to Order.
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General Founders.
HOUSE FRONTS A SPECIALTY.
Corner Liberty and Twenty-third Sts.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
Youghiogheny Cement,
LIME AND PLASTER,
No. 258 LIBERTY STREET.

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STEEL CASTINGS,
UNDER HAINSWORTH'S PATENT.
We are making Steel Castings, Smooth, True, Free from Porosity, capable of receiving Very High Polish. Can be Forged or Welded easily as Bar Steel and Strong as Forged Steel. Send for Circular.
PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING CO.,
Twenty-sixth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Steel Works.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
Successors to Anderson, Cook & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Refined Cast Steel,
Of Every Description, Also, BEST
Refined German Plow & Spring Steel
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PARK, BROTHER & CO,
Manufacturers of All Descriptions of
STEEL.
Office and Warehouse: Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

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BEST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL,
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CIRCULAR AND LONG SAW PLATES,
ELLIPTIC, PLATFORM AND SEAT SPRINGS,
AXLES AND STEEL TIRE,
STEEL FIRE BOX AND BOILER PLATE,
STEEL FORGINGS MADE TO ORDER.
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1875. THE 1875.

PITTSBURGH

Commercial,

A Political, Literary, Commercial and General Newspaper,

DEVOTED TO THE

Best Interests of the People!

IN POLITICS,

The COMMERCIAL will hereafter, as heretofore, be devoted to the support of Republican principles, maintaining its independence within the Republican Party, and claiming the right at all times to speak freely and fearlessly on the merits of men and measures. Party government is essential to a constitutional country, and journals claiming to be independent of party are usually also independent of principle. Faithful to the great convictions and aims upon which the Republican Party was based, it is the mouthpiece of no clique or faction, supporting the party solely because it believes that party is founded on principles of Right and Justice.

THE EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

Of the COMMERCIAL will contain, from day to day, contributions from able writers upon all subjects—Political, Literary, Scientific, Legal, Commercial, Foreign and Local—in which its views will be set forth plainly and independently, keeping in view the prime aim of the paper, which is the advancement of the best interests of all sections of the country.

THE MARKETS

Will, as heretofore, receive careful attention. Full telegraphic reports of the State of Business, with Prices Current, will be received daily from the Trade Centers of this country and Europe. The Pittsburgh Market, in all its branches, will be reported fully and accurately. As a commercial journal the COMMERCIAL stands second to no paper in the country.

The Financial Column will give daily the ruling rates for money, and the prices of Stocks and Bonds at all the great trading points, with much interesting statistical matter.

INTERESTING MISCELLANY,

Embracing Poems, Sketches, Incidents of Travel, etc., will find a place in the columns of the COMMERCIAL, furnishing abundance of instruction and amusement for the family circle.

ITS NEWS DEPARTMENTS

Will always contain brief but accurate reports of all the occurrences of the day. Liberal expenditures will be made in securing special telegrams and correspondence from the great news centers of the country, so that readers of the COMMERCIAL can always rely on being served with early and reliable news.

In the department devoted to the publication of Local News will be found a complete daily history of the city and its environs, gathered by a corps of careful writers and set forth in attractive style.

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Postage Free to Subscribers.

By mail, per annum	$10 00
By mail for six months	5 00
By mail for three months	2 50
By mail for one month	1 00

We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of THE COMMERCIAL, *sent to Subscribers, under the new Law to take effect on the 1st of January,* 1875.

THE

Weekly Commercial!

A PAPER FOR

THE FARMER,
THE MECHANIC,
THE MANUFACTURER,

Will contain in condensed form all the

NEWS OF THE DAY,

Including the Proceedings of Congress, and of the Legislatures of Neighboring States, Interesting Correspondence, Choice Selections, and

Complete Weekly Market Reports

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WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

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...COMMERCIAL,
PITTSBURGH, PA

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV.,
Room 23, First National Bank,
PITTSBURGH, PA., June 29, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	29.957	73	81	S.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
2 P. M.	29.896	78	69	S. W.	Fresh.	Lt rain.
9 P. M.	29.937	79	73	W.	Fresh.	Clear.

Mean barometer..29.932 Highest thermom.. 80
Mean thermometer.. 73 Lowest thermom... 69

The Anti-Treating Society.

The meeting for the purpose of organizing a society in opposition to the American custom of "treating" in saloons will be held in the reception room of Municipal Hall on Thursday afternoon next at 3:30 o'clock. All who take an interest in the object of the proposed society and especially those who "indulge" are invited to attend.

Burglary in the East End.

About three o'clock yesterday morning the house of Barnaby Garber, a saloon keeper in East Liberty, was entered by burglars, who carried away a gold watch and chain, valued at $160, which they took from a bureau drawer; $100 in money which they got in a pocketbook from under the pillow of Mr. Garber, a check and note for ten dollars each, and a set of jewelry. The thieves effected an entrance through a second story window, which they reached by means of a board placed against the building.

The Sheriffalty Contest.

By official announcement in advertising columns, it will be seen that Chairman Blakely has issued a call for the reassembling of Convention No. 1, to nominate a candidate for Sheriff. The Convention will meet at the Court House, on Thursday, July 8th, at eleven o'clock, and delegates will be admitted upon tickets furnished by the chairman, at No. 136 Fifth avenue. Delegates may appoint substitutes, but the substitute must appear in person. Substitutions made for or during the last session of the Convention will not be received.

Strange Disappearance.

Much excitement has been caused in one of the hill wards by an incident of recent occurrence. On Friday evening last a lady, the wife of a prominent citizen, went to a school exhibition, accompanied by her two children. She failed to return home that night, and since then nothing has been heard of her or the children. Her domestic relations are understood to have been of the pleasantest kind and no reason is known why she should have voluntarily absented herself from home. The husband is almost distracted, and has the sympathy of the community in his trouble.

Lambs Eating Cherries from a Tree.

The West Chester *Record* tells the following tough story: Ellis Wood, West Bradford, has a lot of young lambs that appear to be particularly fond of cherries. A very choice tree has had all the cherries stripped from its lower limbs, and the tender shoots nipped from the tree also, by these little innocents. The lambs climb upon the roof of a small building, and from that to the top of the wagon house, which gives them a better chance at the cherries than if they climbed the trees, and they pick away like good fellows, not even stopping to spit out the stones.

Mahoning Miners Resume.

The Youngstown *Register and Tribune* reports that at a meeting of miners held at Church Hill, Tuesday, it was decided, without condition or reservation, to go to work. Banks, consequently, will set their men to digging, each on its own terms and according to its own arrangement. The *Register* has heard of starts on a scale which gives to the miner one-fourth the price received for the coal per ton, and in other instances the operators pay only for screened coal. It is a resumption at the old price substantially, the miners ending their five months' strike without gaining any essential point.

The Stolen Goods.

Further identifications of goods among those captured from the shoplifters were made yesterday at the office of the Chief of Police. Among those who found goods were Joseph Horne & Co., two boxes of ribbons, laces and trimmings; Mr. William Semple, shawls and flannels; Mr. Randolph, clothing; E. Groetzinger, velvet sacque; Messrs. Cannon, Hoover and Stoebener & Co., shoes; Mr. Eaton, piece silk fringe, worth thirty-five dollars; the Misses Fahlen, two bonnets; Rosenbaum & Co., lace goods and trimmings; Pittock, Nevin & Co. and D. P. Work, books, etc.

Mysterious Disappearance.

A butcher named Gotfried Katzell disappeared from his home, in Temperanceville, Monday night, and has not since been seen or heard of. He left the house about eight o'clock in the evening, telling his wife that he was going to the river to take a bath. The river was searched yesterday, but no traces could be found of him. A policeman stated that he saw Katzell going down the river bank with a suspicious looking individual, and as he had between three and four hundred dollars in cash in his possession, it is feared that he has been foully dealt with. Mr. K. formerly resided in Allegheny, and had but recently removed to Temperanceville, where he was fitting up a store.

Holiday Excursion Tickets.

The Allegheny Valley Railroad and the connecting lines between Pittsburgh and Brocton will sell excursion tickets, at greatly reduced rates, to and from all points on their roads on the 3d and 5th days of July, good to return until July 6, 1875.

This action on the part of these roads is worthy of commendation, and will doubtless be appreciated by their many patrons and the public generally. The trip up the beautiful valley of the Allegheny river is truly delightful, and a large class of our citizens will avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded them, to enjoy the excursion at comparatively small cost.

Accidental Death.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Wm. Feust, an account of whose death by falling from the third floor of Franenheim & Vilsack's brewery, on Liberty street, was given in yesterday's COMMERCIAL. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death. The deceased had been lying outside of his room on the third floor, and about half an hour before the accident the watchman went to him and made an effort to wake him and get him to his room, but was unsuccessful. It is supposed that shortly afterward he arose and, thinking that he was opening the door from the hall to his room, walked out of a door and fell into the yard, a distance of some forty-five or fifty feet.

The Burglars Held for Trial.

James Campbell and James Gest, charged with burglarizing the residence of Mr. John Stacey, on Rebecca street, Allegheny, were brought before Mayor McCarthy yesterday afternoon. Mr. Stacey related the circumstances of the burglars' visit, and positively identified the defendants as the two with whom he fought. There was a third man who, it is said, is step-son of Stacey. Mr. Stacey testified that when he discovered the men in the room he jumped from his bed and took hold of the larger man, Gest, and while they were wrestling Campbell struck him with a handy billy. The Mayor said this was sufficient "probable cause," and in default of $1,000 bail each committed the defendants to jail. The defendants deny having been on the premises.

Religious Instruction at the House of Refuge.

A few days ago we reported that there was a probability of a difficulty regarding religious instruction at the House of Refuge: that an opportunity for saying mass according to the rites of the Catholic church, on a week day, had been denied and that the confessional was interfered with by the intrusion of the employees of the institution. Since that time—on Sunday morning last—Rev. Father Gabrial of the Passionist monastery visited the institution and, as our informant states, the Superintendent gave him every opportunity to perform the rites of the Catholic church with the inmates of that denomination. This included the saying of mass and of hearing the confessions. Father Gabrial and the gentleman who accompanied him compliment Mr. Avery, the Superintendent, for his courtesy and kindness and return thanks therefor. They complain, however, that a member of the Board of Managers, who was present acted in opposition, showed a disposition to interfere and used language toward the priest unbecoming a gentleman. For this, of course, the Board of Managers are not responsible.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

"Grand Central Theater."

Mr. John Fulton, of New York city, has leased the Academy of Music for a term of years, and will open it on the 30th of August next, after refitting and refurnishing it throughout. Under his management the name will be changed to Grand Central Theater. It is Mr. Fulton's intention to run it as a first class novelty theater, introducing first class variety and dramatic performers.

Irving Comedy Company.

This organization, having at its head Mr. [illegible] Irving, the popular comedian, [illegible] in its roster Mr. W. H. [illegible] the Pittsburgh [illegible] stage manager of [illegible] with great success in [illegible] House, is meeting [illegible] The press everywhere [illegible] and cities [illegible] they do [illegible] comedy, but one vein of the company, [illegible] Shakespeare's great [illegible] themselves strictly to [illegible] some of

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON.

Seventy-third Annual Commencement.

Dedication of Society Halls—Reunion of the Classes of 1850—Class Day Exercises, Addresses, etc., etc.

A special train left the Union Depot at 7:13 yesterday morning for Washington, having on board the Great Western Band, a number of Alumni of the old Washington and Jefferson Colleges, representatives of the press and other persons, including many ladies desirous of being present at the anniversary exercises of the united institutions of learning. The party arrived in time to witness the dedication of the society halls in the new building, which was fixed on the programme for 9 o'clock A. M. When the union of the sister colleges was consummated the literary societies of Jefferson and Washington were consolidated, the Franklin of the former and the Washington of the latter becoming the Franklin and Washington; and the Philo of Canonsburg and the Union of Washington becoming the Philo and Union. The halls in which these societies will hereafter hold their meetings and conduct their deliberations and debates, occupy the most elevated positions in the new college building, being on the fourth floor. The new edifice, which is to be dedicated to-day, was fully described in this journal at the time of the laying of the corner stone.

As regards the internal arrangements of the society halls, it need only be said that they are neat, appropriate and tasteful. The floors are covered with heavy Brussels carpet, magnificent chandeliers are pendant from the ceilings and pictures adorn the walls.

The hall of the Franklin and Washington Society was the first to be dedicated. It was filled to its utmost capacity by students and alumni. Boyd Crumrine, Esq., was designated to preside. Prayer was offered by Rev. John McMillan, of Mt. Pleasant. After the invocation of the Divine blessing, Hon. Wm. M. Orr, of Orrville, Ohio, mounted the platform and delivered the following dedicatory address:

ADDRESS OF HON. WM. M. ORR.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SOCIETIES—Upon reflection I am ashamed of myself for coming and almost of you for having brought me here at all. I have been so long out of practice as to speaking that I cannot feel sure of being anything but an old Granger. And as the chinch bug and humbug and such other metaphorical grasshopper as does proverbially devastate the substance of retired men, have left me nothing better to offer you than mere "emptyins," you will, therefore, please regard my contribution not in a critical, but in the compassionate light in which you would that of "Kansas sufferers" generally.

Moreover, this occasion, which is, I doubt not, one of unmixed joy to the present societies, brings to us older boys many remembrances of sadness. It is not possible for us to revisit these scenes of our boyhood days without being reminded keenly as of a reopened wound that the parents and dear friends of our youth who were beckoning fortune to be propitious to us, what time we occupied the places you now do here, and whose approving smile was more than all the world to us, have gone from us beyond the purview of mortal eye forever. And these halls, which are made glad to you by the presence of the venerable preceptors and companions of your youth, as you can easily imagine, are suggestive to us only of vacancy and ashes. When we left the college, in the prime of its earlier successes, the professorial chairs were filled by Dr. David McConahay, Professor Alrich, Professor Lee, Professor Murray, &c.

And now these, too, like the others, are all
Gone to the evergreen hills over there,
Which swelled in the eye of their faith
On Eternity's side of the stream.

Yet we can well rejoice with you, that though the arm of flesh be dust the labor of the heart survives; that through all the inexorable changes of earth the beneficent purpose still holds; that from another generation, as if by overruling intelligence, have arisen strong arms and clear heads to carry forward the work so well begun by the pioneers of Alma Mater. So that in the good time come, she doth uplift her head benignant in the light that's breaking on the hills, and robed in beauty to be given anew in the espousal of her youth.

And now, in the hoary ripeness of her perennial years, of loving care,
Who is there on earth or in heaven to forbid these golden bans.

But what can I say to you, gentlemen of the societies, on an occasion like this, which has not been better said an hundred times before. It was kindly suggested to me from here to say something to you about the advantages of the training in the societies. It is difficult, however, to get one's self into harness to say something upon an issue when you are sure of the verdict if you do not say a word. I have tried hard to crystalize in my mind a few thoughts which might be fit to present to you in this connection, but despite my effort they remained very thin. Reading the other day in a scientific journal for the current month, I saw a note about some fishes in the dark subterranean streams which permeate the great Kentucky cavern, and which, it was said, not having any light in which to see, had consequently no eyes, but only the rudiments of eyes, and these rudiments, it was suggested, by long continued subjection to the influence of light, might through generations be developed into eyes. The thought suggested to my mind an old motto which used to be visible here somewhere about the halls, in what we called the new college, and which we admired very much in those days, I think now, chiefly for its Latinity and brassiness. It reads thus: "Doctrina vim promovet insitam." It thought I would anchor to that as the organist does to Old Hundred, because it is orthodox and there is not much of it to interfere with the variations. Now, in the case of the cavern fish, it would seem that the effort to see in the light, by which alone the development to perfect eyes becomes possible, might be the Doctrina, and that the rudiments of eyes, existing or created independent of the light or the effort to see, might represent the vim insitam. The difficulty about any satisfactory translation or definition of this text seems to be in this, that the doctrina and vis are mutually convertible terms in many cases like heat and force, also in one way like carbon and heat, and speaking of carbon which is bodily present in gunpowder, doctrina seems in some cases convertible into gunpowder, in which last case the bullet becomes vim and is said to be promoted to be a missionary of doctrina, so that there would seem to be a family relation among all these terms. As a rule, however, it is said that doctrina is the moving force and the vis insita the objective to be moved, promoted or developed to a higher plane. In the case last mentioned, however, and probably in all cases, we discover an objective beyond the vim, and looking the other way we see forces behind the doctrina, and at last they all appear but links in the golden, everlasting chain. And that the doctrina and vis insita are but forces in different forms emanating from the same source and producing a new and compound force, and which last is intelligent if there be any intelligence, and if it be intelligent it would certainly require some close reasoning to divest the prime cause of these movements of intelligence. And in case of success I suppose we should have left the consoling reflection that creation does not pass a color and the retirement of the birth of "Ridiculus mus," as an illustration of great labor and miscarriage after a successul run of some years. But in the case of the fishes the impinging forces, though they develop the organs of sense, are not adequate to the production of a higher intelligence as in man; here the forces are so modified in intensity, activity and other conditions as to create pictures upon the brain of objects of sense, &c., and hence arise comparison, reasoning by indiction, insight or Novum Organum and the expansion of the soul of man per "Saecla. Then the impact of these forces, doctrina and vim under wholesome guidance, resulting in true culture, is the one great desideratum of the lives of all of us. But, gentlemen of the societies, standing where you do this day, so near to the threshold of life in every view, it does concern you especially to apply at once the true forces to the development of every faculty with which heaven has endowed you. It concerns you to-day, because it is the work of a life and cannot therefore be begun too soon. It concerns you to-day, while the elements to be wrought upon are in a plastic state and sensitive to every impression, as we know them to be at a youthful period of life; for experience teaches us that a child may learn a language so as to speak it to some extent in a year, while an adult may with difficulty learn to speak it to the same extent in twenty years or a lifetime. And again, it concerns you to-day to look well to it that you be in readiness, for should you be as successful as you now no doubt hope to be, in some calling or profession, you will, at no distant day, muster in a battle where the fight will be without foils, and where there will be flashing of keen blades and report of sharp shots on every side, and where to be worsted is to be borne down to worse than death.

See to your ammunition now; be ready for your time like those old minute men at Concord Bridge, of whom you heard the other day. Who, as you remember well, just dropped in at the bridge one April day a hundred years ago. And there as the first loud volley sweeps the bridge and as the first red blood spurts out upon the ground, you hear their battle cry across the century: "They *are* shooting bullets; fire, men, fire!" by way of emphasis; (but then they said he never had said that before and never would again.) And they did fire, and the point about the matter is there were bullets in *their* guns and plenty more in their cartridge boxes, so that all down the long road from Concord bridge to Boston town they baptized every furlong of the first stage of their way to independence with hostile blood; and by that sacrament they made it true as has been said that that first shot at Concord Bridge was heard the world around. You see those grim pilgrims were ready with doctrine in their heads and arms that day, and their fierce bullets went their mission for the heavy [illegible] people through all those cruel years to the triumphant end.

Gentlemen, we trust it [illegible] not be your allotment to burn revolutionary gunpowder in your day; but, pilgrim, pluck preparation and readiness, for the day before you in your own chosen course you must have if you are to meet with any great success therein.

And now, as to how your preparation is to be best achieved, how these forces, doctrina and vis insita, are to be so applied to each other as to produce the best results, I have neither the ability or time to speak explicitly or comprehensively in any argument or discourse worthy the name as in any way covering the ground. But, believing well that you are already in good hands, I shall content myself with a little exhortation only intended to be suggestive of one or two views.

In the first place it is scarcely possible to separate your training in the societies in any important aspect from the entire system of influence under which your advancement is expected to be promoted here. The societies may be compared to the open bay in which the ocean steamer, in fair weather, makes her trial trips before venturing with her cargo of human life upon the broad ocean, in the tempests of which everything depends at last upon her proper and staunch construction as a seagoing vessel from keel to masthead.

It is evident, therefore, that the question as to how you are profiting yourselves by your trials and discipline in the societies for the life before you involves at once the wider question as to how you are profiting yourselves by your studies in the college curriculum, in your general reading and in your observation of what is transpiring in the world around you.

As for the acquirement of the best methods of writing and speaking in the societies, I know of no better way to suggest to you than these hard old ways alluded to, which begin at the beginning of all knowledge and are without end. The world is full of short cuts and special methods, one of which we might consider here as being in the line of thought. I allude to the fable about Demosthenes, of whom you have heard, I may presume. He was, you know, as the fable has it, a backward boy, and having moreover thickness of speech, he frequented the sea shore and picking up pebbles there and placing them in his mouth made speeches in spite of that impediment, and so became a great orator, or words to that effect. Did you ever try that experiment? The authority is of respectable antiquity. As to its efficacy in producing the "ore rotundo," I should have to refer you to the college of surgeons. But you have some of the productions of Demosthenes in your class books and in the libraries. I believe you will find the pebble marks there, and by them you can determine of what material they are produced as certainly as the geologist fixes by the pebble marks an interesting rock formation to have been conglomerated from crystal blocks, &c., carried from every other earthly formation. But I doubt not you will also upon close inspection conclude that those pebbles which Demosthenes placed in his mouth to improve his speech, came not from the sea shore, but from the profoundest pearly depths of science, art and philosophy. Look for them there; you may as readily find them by Parnassus on Catfish as upon the Mediterranean, Tiber or Thames.

Some gentlemen whom I could name to you have already made friends in this region which are very respectable indeed.

But of one thing you may be sure, some of the best words of Demosthenes and his contemporaries around those Mediterranean shores will be the possession of the next two thousand years, as they have been of the last, just as those tall columns and sublime capitals which outlived and perfected the beauties of the Parthenon have been a school of architecture for the nations in all succeeding ages. Standing where we do now, in the light of history, we cannot but see that those heaven-appointed luminaries of the morning of civilization have enlightened all the centuries, and that they will be stars of the first magnitude in the evening of man's mission upon earth.

And here, without touching the modern question as to whether the languages containing these gems should be taught in our colleges, it is sufficient to say to you that there is a market in this world for the beauties growing out of this civilization even for those inherent in the structure of these languages themselves, and somebody will supply it. And since you are in that line you may as well attend to it.

But let it not be forgotten that among the masters in the art of writing and speaking there are many in our own tongue as well worthy our closest study as any I have named or hinted at. And particularly is there a galaxy of stars in British classical history amongst which we cannot stop to particularize, and indeed distinctions would be invidious, the choice being rather to be more among the best, according to the tastes and wants of each individual reader. But it might be added that some of the best of these have been thought to have derived some of their greater beauties of style from such earlier examples as the charmed words of Milton and the quaint expressiveness and devotional power of style in the English translation of the Bible. And indeed some of these writers will seem to you to have been permeated either by the thoughts and methods of expression in these books, or by the literature of the ages which produced them.

And this is just as markedly conspicuous in some of our own American masters, for an instance in Webster, of whom we may well be proud to speak in this connection. The men of his day will remember that immediately after the reply to Hayne in the Senate in 1830 it was charged that a good part of the same was a plagiarism from Milton. On inspection, however, no single line, thought or quotation from Milton could be found. Yet it is easy to discover therein the mold in which some of the speaker's methods of thought and expression had been cast. For instance, when he speaks of the flag of Union as "Still full-high advanced, its arms and trophies streaming," we know that the movement is not at all like, "Oh, say, did you see by the dawn's early light," and yet we do know what it is like. But it is not alone for their style of expression that we consult the great masters in writing and speaking. For instance, their method of treating a subject affords us instruction in many ways. For one, in the view which they take of it. There is always a loftier and truer view of any theme. Just as in the city there is a low down view of its confusion and squalor, but above the house tops there is a view of its streets and squares and blocks and battlements and spires and all its broad domain. And so it is in writing and speaking. We find this true in every department. I can speak for the law, which is supposed by some to admit of an exceptionally horizontal view, and which is, I think, a mistake. But there we meet every day with men, of marked ability, too, who go about their adversaries' cause with concealed mines and petards slyly placed at the sides for the very purpose of blowing up the whole thing some time. But all these plants, when they come to be fired, usually kick harder than they shoot. The study of the Masters, I said, was valuable in this respect as in many others. If you will allow me I shall quote a case in point from the speech of Mr. Webster, before referred to. And not for any other purpose—for the words are familiar to everybody—than merely to show what may be learned from his method of grasping and exhibiting his theme in its loftiest and truest light.

In the case I have alluded to Mr. Foote, of Mississippi, had introduced in the Senate a resolution about the public lands, in the course of the discussion upon which, Mr. Hayne, a very able and famous member from South Carolina, made the occasion to consummate a long meditated attack upon New England, on account of some matters which had made the people of that section odious to him, and for which he deemed they needed discipline. In the course of his speech all the tories and tory publications, the coalition, the Hartford Convention and its federalists, and, in short, the small end of New England generally was brought to the front to back up the invective which was flowing freely and withal in an able and eloquent flow. This of course brought New England to her feet. Her blood was too blue to receive passively all that black whitewashing. But who was in turn to take the brush and do as much for Mr. Hayne's side of the house, was the question. In the midst of infinite trepidation and misgiving, Mr. Webster was put forward; and being then a comparatively young man he was to have the assistance of everybody of course, and consequently down on Pee Dee and everywhere South was examined with a search warrant for Tories and other such sinners; and the evidences of guilt were brought in by the armful for the use of Mr. Webster. And there was endless preparation of invective to pile Pelion upon Ossa. But Mr. Webster having arisen and reached this point in his reply simply ignored the invective on his own side and answered it on the other in a few memorable words, and a few only of which I shall quote just to designate their tenor, the whole being familiar to all. He said: The eulogium passed upon South Carolina by the honorable member meets my hearty concurrence. I partake in the pride of her great names, her Pinkneys and Sumpters and Marions, and even the illustrious name which the gentleman himself bears. Americans all. South Carolina has felt the great arm of Washington bear upon her for aid in the darkest hour of the Revolution. And if I see extraordinary capacity and virtue in any son of the South, and if moved by any local prejudices or gangrened by State jealousy, I get up here to abate the tithe of a hair from his just character and just fame, may my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth.

"And," he said, "as for Massachusetts, I shall enter no encomiums for her here. There is Boston, and Lexington, and Concord, and Bunker Hill, and there they will be forever. And there are her sons who, falling in the great struggle for independence, left their bones to mingle with the soil of every State in the Union, and there they will be forever." You remember what more he said to the same purport. I merely wished to indicate his view of the point in controversy. Mr. Hayne saw it as one may be supposed to see the lightning which consumes him. It "seared his very eyeballs." No one knew better than he did then that, while he had been magnifying the common human frailties of one section, his great adversary had painted in colors, never to be obliterated, the priceless sacrifices and everlasting fame of a great people forever one and inseparable. Such men were the rock upon which was laid the secure foundations of that colossal structure known as the American Union.

Their exalted sentiments of patriotism disseminated widely to the masses for ages through every common school, filled the thinned ranks of our armies in the darkest days of the late rebellion, inspiring the young men of the Union in its sacred cause to "Crowd the road to death as if it were a festival."

Gentlemen, in forming your minds upon correct models in writing and speaking, allow me to commend to you the study of the masters of the art at wh[illegible] briefly hinted, ancient and modern.

But we must not allow the mathematical and scientific department of your studies here to be overshadowed by any other consideration whatever, for they are of the utmost importance, even in the doctrinal view in which we are for the moment looking at them, namely: as forces operating upon the youthful mind, strengthening, sharpening and enlightening it for the successful accomplishment of even that training which you hope to achieve in the societies. For here in these departments is the beginning of the knowledge of the laws of that cosmical kingdom of which we are all subjects.

Here should be formed that nucleus around which may be gathered throughout life a more perfect knowledge of the true stature and relations of things in the world in which we live. Here you may journey from the law of proportion to that of the conservation of forces, from molecular attraction to the Copernican system, from the consideration of the daintiest violet, which just hints a glow to the brown moss of the earthy hillside, to the million mile tongues of incandescent flame which leaping forever flash the glories of the photosphere.

And thus with hearts attuned to the universal harmony you ascend the hill of Science step by step, still more and more en rapport with the Great Author until at last you may see "the Divine Presence shake the Mercy Seat, and hear the awful voice call the elders to stand nearest of the congregation to the vision."

And thus finally, it appears to us, as we said, that the training within the societies together with that in the college curriculum and your reading and observation at large form but parts of a system designed, and I believe in most parts wisely, to give the greatest development for the period it professes to cover and under the circumstances in which we are placed of any known to the age in which we live.

It is true, I suppose, that the facilities in the best of our Western colleges fall short of those in the older and more famous institutions on the Atlantic slope, and these last would possibly in some respects suffer by comparison with some of the great universities of the Old World, of which we have some knowledge.

And yet when we overlook the resources of this great Western basin, its regions of oil and coal and iron, its mines of copper, lead, gypsum, salt, kaolin, silver and gold; its salubrious skies and exhaustless soil yielding almost spontaneously, cotton, sugar, rice, corn, oil and wine; every production of the soil that man in his highest estate can appropriate to his welfare and in boundless profusion; and in a territory sweeping from the summits of the Rockies, to those of the Allegheny; from the great lakes to the Gulf. It requires no prophet to foresee that our great schools are now but the germs of what they ought and are to be; it our present population with reference to the fast coming future is but the first low ripple on the shore, where soon must roll a human sea.

And now we have had in this goodly land of ours the ages of unremitted toil, and I have sometimes thought that the period of the settlement and reclamation of these vast forests reaches, here in the Ohio Valley, was in some important aspects as grand as any we shall ever see. The patient and life-long devotion of the pioneers to the duty before them, in the face of obstacles the most appalling and without any apparent end, and how they endured all of which without in their day any hope of return of enjoyment for themselves, except in their own integrity and virtue, and in their own undying faith that the righteous would not in any way or place be forsaken or his seed beg bread, are now themes of history. But upon the young men and women of the coming age, another day, with other and different duties, is now dawning.

You men of the societies may have already heard the saying, and with some sense of opprobrium intended, that the young men of these times could not, as their forefathers did, fell the forests, &c. Even it may have gone so far as that the young ladies whom you have heard of, could not card and spin any more than the "boys" could reap and sow as they did of old "on the banks of the pleasant Ohio." This reflection it is within your power to be able to endure by and by. Provided always and these presents are upon condition that you have the "vim" in you to be developed to the full manly stature for the work that is before you.

But as one complimentary Buckeye editor said of another the other day, if fish are good brain food, it does not follow that our neighbor across the way can become Horace Greeley by eating Maumee bull heads. The bearing of this remark lies in the application. Nevertheless, gentlemen, the coming generation has most urgent need of its strongest, truest and best developed men to lead the way toward a more refined, higher and nobler life. The fields of science, art, hard sense, music, poetry, oratory, &c, are to be cultivated and reapt and the laborers therein are few and the labor arduous, but the sheaves of that harvest are glorious to bear. Let it be remembered, however, Jordan is a hard road to travel, and none other leads to the promised land. And if you are going that way, be sure of the will to stay by the narrow path. Turn not in the heat of the day, like Doctor Johnson's traveler, to the shades on the one side or the other, but persevere with your undivided and unremitted strength to the very end of the journey.

But, gentlemen, if any one of you feels that he has not the nerve for something like this and that he may faint by the way, then let him look elsewhere for a calling. Should he, for instance, get out a patent on a machine for making jews-harps cheaper than anyone else can, he will find a market for that, but none for a halfway scholar. "Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring," was illustrated by Mr. Lincoln's famous military order to Gen. Hooker after the repulse at Chancellorsville, in which, after wading in military terms, an idea struck the President, and dropping into his own vein he said to the General, "Don't get astraddle of the river and be like a bull with the dogs on him and half jumped over a fence, when he can neither hook at the one end or kick at the other." Then drink deep or taste not; go over the fence or remain on this side. A half a man with a sheepskin is a vulgar fraction and a less quantity than the ninth part of some other sorts."

When should our young men of this and the coming generations prove the illustrious guides to a widespread application of doctrina to the vis insita in the widest and truest modern sense of the terms then may we hope for our civilization to yield fruits of everlasting profit and joy.

But should the genius of our people descend unhindered to mere money getting and its tinsel show of gilded variety our history will be but that of another Nile or Euphrates, and our career be of as little avail as that of some race of beastly pachyderms who have floundered and guzzled and left their bones for a record in the rocks by which some dreary sea in the providence of God has wiped them and their story down from the face of the earth forever.

Hon. Thomas Ewing, of this city, was also set down on the printed programme for an address, but it was announced that the excursion train failed to stop for him at his residence, near Mansfield, and he was not present. Mr. Crumrine then, in the following neat and appropriate speech, declared the hall dedicated and opened:

MR. CRUMRINE'S ADDRESS.

This hall, gentlemen, provided by your college and furnished and decorated with your own means and according to your own taste, is designed, in a sense, to be your *home*, in your college life. Here in intellectual contests are to be applied the discipline and skill acquired by care and study under the immediate direction of others; yourselves will be the masters within these walls. How well it is then that you have made this place so attractive! The new student entering here and the graduate leaving it, will receive and retain for all his life agreeable and profound impressions, which it will always be a joy to recall. Nineteen years ago—pardon the personal reminiscence—I first entered as a member the hall of the Franklin Society of Jefferson College. To me the recollections of that hall and of the four years' privileges it gave me are the most pleasant of my college life. Nineteen years hence, the youngest member of this society can also regard it as having been to him a second home. Wherever upon earth there liveth man, or animals even, nature fills the eye with attractions, which make life a pleasure and a joy. The eagle's nest upon the mountain crag and the home of man or the lair of the beast upon the valley's bosom have about them, between the green earth and the blue sky, what things were either designed for the soul's comfort, or to the stimulating influences of which the soul itself was formed and adapted. Only upon the desert, where there is no life, is there no beauty, grandeur or attractive simplicity.

And happy is that human family which, in some favored spot of natural beauty, has set up a permanent lararium for the worship of its household gods, and has clothed it with elegance and taste. For, if about the home of one's youth cluster ever in after life the most hallowed and impressive associations, how much the more impressive will be these recollections when that home was at once a shelter from the storm and the cold and a miniature temple of beauty and art.

Gentlemen, by virtue of the power vested in me as your President of the day, I now declare this the Hall of the Washington and Franklin Literary Society of Washington and Jefferson college, only opened and dedicated to the use and purposes of its establishment. Let its doors open with a welcome to the intellectual gladiator, the key to be turned upon none who are worthy, and may peace and harmony, earnest emulation, and honor, purity and praiseworthiness dwell within its walls.

The dedicatory prayer was then offered by Dr. Geo. Frazier, after which Dr. Hays spoke for a few minutes in his usual happy style, concluding by a request that Dr. Pershing, of this city, should favor the assemblage with a spontaneous production suited to the occasion. The Doctor of course was equal to the emergency, and succeeded several times in the short address with which he favored the audience in bringing down the house with his well timed hits and humorous allusions to his college days.

This concluded the exercises here and the audience immediately repaired to the hall of the Philo-Union, where a similar programme remained to be carried out. Alex. Wilson, Esq., of Washington, presided, and on assuming the duties of his position said that he did so on condition that he was not expected to make a speech. He said that he had previously acted in the same capacity on two similar occasions, but that he was not a candidate for a third term. Mr. Wilson then called upon Rev. F. R. Wotring, who opened the exercises with prayer. It was announced on the programme that Gen. James A. Beaver, of Bellefonte, Pa., and Rev. George M. Spargrove, of Murraysville, Pa., would deliver the dedicatory addresses. The former was unavoidably absent, but Mr. Spargrove was on hand and made an able and eloquent effort, being frequently interrupted during its delivery with applause.

ADDRESS OF MR. SPARGROVE.

The speaker said this will undoubtedly be regarded as an era in the history of our united colleges and our wedded societies. The historian of a future day will give a page to the important ceremonies of this delightful—we may say eventful occasion. Memories of the past crowd upon us. The sterling men who strove and toiled to plant and perpetuate these institutions have either glided from the scene or they are snowy with age. What recollections mingled with sadness loom up as we naturally glance back to the time when we were beardless boys, gaily bounding over the Campus, or sitting gravely perhaps on the benches of the recitation-room.

We preserve the portraits of an honored list of presidents and professors. Who would forget the mild McConaughy, the sprightly and popular Murray, the gentle and modest Lee? For thirty years the venerated form of Alrich was statedly seen, his very look and step partaking the precision pertaining to his own favorite study—mathematics. How glad they would have been to see this day. I would willingly pay a passing tribute to those whom the sickle of the Reaper has gathered for the garner. But we brush the tear away to join in congratulations over the triumphs of the present.

Yet we sometimes live in the past. We enter the same door. We walk over the same carpets. We address the same President sitting with dignity in the chair of state. We criticise the same Secretary in his honorable position as chronicler of events to be handed down to the ages. We read our startling essays in the light of the tallow candle which illumined the rostrum before the era of chandeliers and kerosene and gas. We are thrilled with the excitement of the warm debate and the heated discussion, causing the walls to reverberate and sometimes requiring all the gravity and authority of the presiding officer to keep within bounds of parliamentary bodies such as a modern house of congress. To us the society is the world. Election day is apparently fraught with turbulence and danger—the choice of the men who are to represent us in the annual contest is not second to the appointment of ministers plenipotentiary to the courts of Europe.

The grand office of the literary society, along with much else that is important, is to train men for the efficient use of our own language. This is not an armory, in which the weapons are to be stored, but it is the drill-ground where the young recruit is to be taught the manual of arms and how to use them ably when he goes into battle. We do not underestimate the value of scholastic lore when we claim that our highest duty is to train men how to master the noble and potent language of our Anglo-Saxon race. Colleges have very properly established chairs for instruction in the English language. Time was when the universities of learning had chairs in ancient languages, but none specially devoted to our own living tongue, or if there were it was pushed into the corner as scarcely worthy the dignity of a professor. It is different now. The language of jurists such Blackstone and Selden—of preachers such as Sherlock and Robert Hall—of poets such as Cowper and Wordsworth—of essayists such as Addison and Steele—of historians such as Macauley, not to speak of the galaxy of Americans in every department of literature—claims a place side by side with any other, whether ancient, mediæval or modern. Whatever we do neglect, let us not slight the resources of our own rich and ever developing language. "Here," says one "exist a beauty and variety of literature, a richness and vastness of scientific and particularly of civil, historical and political knowledge and practical examples of individual and national freedom to be found nowhere else. Its woof is the nervous and soldid simplicity of the hardy Teuton interwoven with the sprightliness and vehemence of the fiery Celt. It has gathered from the invaluable classic languages of antiquity much of the mellifluous melody of the Greek and of the majestic sonorousness of the Latin. It possesses capacity in its richness of phraseology to convey the profoundest discoveries of science and refinements of art—the closest reading and the loftiest and most vehement declamation. In it is embalmed the most faithful translation of the Bible now spreading the gospel in purity and might over distant continents and remote islands of the sea. It was framed by freemen; it is and always has been spoken by freemen. It is filling the earth with the blessings of civilization and Christianity and it will be destined to become the vernacular of a redeemed world." The great masters of its poetry and oratory have made it their special study. Many of them have spoken no other tongue. Out of its magnificent storehouse they have come forth grandly equipped for their sublimest achievements and the greatest laurels.

It would be idle in this connection to discuss the respective claims of the pen and tongue. Men sometimes ask if the press has not supplanted the orator—whether, in the march of events, the newspaper has not rendered useless the labors of the public speaker and cast into the shade the older institutions of the Bar, the Forum and the Pulpit. Now there is no conflict between these. The author, the editor, the advocate, the preacher, have no cause of war—their weapons are not to be turned against each other, but hurled against the common foe—against ignorance, prejudice, vice, crime and all that makes earth reek with abomination. Our work as a literary society is to harmonize and combine the varied talents of men—to make them capable of the finished essay or the dashing chronicle of the day, of the polished oration or the extempore debate, that in his place each one may stand and do battle for God and Right.

In a course of training such as will render men capable of wielding the widest and best influences desirable, there are two or three requisites to which we must all take heed; one of these is the love of truth. The convictions of conscience must be supreme. Any man who aspires to lead public opinion, whether he be politician or moralist, author or theologian, novelist, scientist or reporter, lawyer or senator, should avoid a departure from truth as he would the plague. Another requisite is that the language should be plain. The great writers of all nations have been clear and perspicuous. No man has a right to obscure anything about which he talks. Let no one be spared from the lash of criticism if he covers up a plain subject with high sounding words. We should use all past experience in gaining brevity, pointedness and vigor. We live in an age when we cannot afford to be prolix.

Lastly, he who would be great must be earnest. In any pursuit or profession earnestness should flame all along. It is often a crime to be cold. Flippancy should be avoided. It is the bane of literature, of philosophy, of statesmanship and religion. The interests of humanity demand the highest type of what Carlyle calls the heroic virtue sincerity. For the orator, particularly earnestness is the *sine qua non*. Earnestness struck from the tongue of the most eloquent of Athenians those scorching woods that stung the Macedonian tyrant to madness, and roused the enfeebled and lazy Greeks for the moment to something like their pristine courage; it carried the speech of the apostle to the heart of conscience-stricken Felix and made him tremble; it nerved the silver-tongued Cicero to plead the cause of injured innocence even before Rome's powerful Dictator; it burned in the soul of Luther until, as Richter, "his words were half battles;" it glowed with unremitting energy in Scotland's great Reformer, John Knox. No man can read the addresses of George Washington without feeling that every word came warm from his heart. Earnestness flamed in Choate and Webster when making their masterly arguments and pathetic appeals at the bar. Who can forget the impassioned pleadings of Henry Clay? And that which has made the heralds of the cross eloquent men—like Chrisostom, and Chalmers, and Wesley, and Whitfield, and Moody—has been their zeal which blazed forth from their own souls and melted the souls of others.

Mr. Spagroves having concluded, Rev. J. L. Milligan, Chaplain of the Western Penitentiary, Rev. John Gillespie, of East Liberty, and Rev. J. M. Shields, of Bennett station, made short impromptu addresses. The dedicatory prayer was offered by Rev. J. C. Barr. The President then declared the hall dedicated, and after some announcements made by Dr. Hays, adjourned the meeting.

In the afternoon at two o'clock the class-day exercises took place in the town hall. The auditorium was packed, the ladies being out in full force. The Great Western Band furnished the music. The following programme was carried out, the performers all acquitting themselves creditably:

PROGRAMME.

Salutatory..........Alvan Donnan, Washington.
Music (Commencement Grand March)
..........Oberhauser.
Poem..........H. T. McClelland, Chase City, Va.
Music (Waltz—Blue Danube)..........Strauss.
History..........J. M. Ritchie, Washington.
Music (concert polka for cornet)......B. Weis.
Prophecy..........W. M. Watson, Washington.
Music (Galop Welcome)..........Faust.
Presentation of Insignia....G. M. Fisher,
..........Washington.
Music (song without word) arranged by
..........Grosse.

CLASS REUNION.

A re-union of the classes of 1850 was announced for 4 o'clock P. M., to take place in one of the recitation rooms of the college. At the appointed hour two or three individuals put in an appearance but there was no re-union. It seems that the matter of informing members of the classes was not attended to, and consequently but few came to Washington. The class day exercises continuing until five o'clock, those who were present remained at the town hall until after the hour for the class reunion. This may be held to-day but it is not probable that it will. At eight P. M., Rev. A. A. Hodge. D. D., of Allegheny, delivered an address to the literary societies on "The relation of miracles to natural science."

To-day the commencement exercises at nine A. M. The Alumni dinner at 12 M., with post prandial addresses by guests, and dedication of the college buildings at 3 P. M. constitute the exercises. Following is the programme for commencement.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Music. Prayer. Music.
Salutatory........J. I. Brownson,† Washington.
Retribution..........W. T. Cline, Saltsburg.
Reals and Ideals........C. Colwell, Kittanning.
Promises to Pay..Alvan Donnan, Washington.
Finis Coronat Opus........S. T. Henderson, Holt.
Individual Effort..T. B. Johnston, Brownsville.
The Clerk of Oxenford.....H. T. McClelland, Chase City, Va.
National Taste....J. B. McElroy, Washington.
Power of Association..W. E. Oller, Kammerer.
True Grandeur of Nations.........W. M. Perrin, Independence.
Nationality of Law.....T. B. Swan, Blairsville.
Valedictory.....J. H. Snowden,* Wellsville, Ohio
Master's Oration......Jesse C. Bruce, Florence.
Music.
Conferring of Degrees.
Music. Benediction. Music.
*First Honor, †Second Honor.

CLASS OF 1875.

Following are the names of the young gentlemen composing the graduating class: R. E. Anderson, J. I. Brownson, J. C. Cheeseman, W. T. Cline, Bruce Colwell, Charles Colwell, Alvan Donnan, G. M. Fisher, R. E. Flickinger, S. B. Hayes, S. T. Henderson, T. B. Johnston, H. T. McClelland, J. C. McCracken, J. B. McElroy, W. F. Oller, W. M. Perrin, J. M. Ritchie, J. H. Snowden, T. B. Swan, D. Blair Taylor, W. M. Watson.

LAST NIGHT'S PROCEEDINGS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., June 29.

An immense audience assembled in the Town Hall to-night to hear the very able address of Rev. Dr. Hodge to the literary societies. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Alex. Donaldson, D. D., of Elder's Ridge, Pa. After Dr. Hodge had concluded his address, Rev. Samuel J. Wilson, D. D., made a strong appeal to the Alumni to subscribe $20,000 to free the college from debt before its dedication.

Dr. Hays announced that, although it had been given out in good faith that Messrs. Blaine and Bristow would be present and deliver addresses, he regretted to say that both gentlemen had advised him that they were unable to attend. Able substitutes have been found in the persons of Governor Hartranft and General H. H. Bingham, of Philadelphia.

The meeting closed with benediction, pronounced by Dr. D. X. Junkin.

NAVIGATION OF THE OHIO.

New Signal Lights Suggested—The Channel at Marietta, Etc.

A meeting of the Coal Exchange was held yesterday, at ten o'clock, in their rooms, Water street. Mr. S. Horner presided, and Addison Lysle acted as Secretary.

SIGNAL LIGHTS.

Mr. Lysle presented a communication from Lieut. C. H. Rockwell, Government Light House Inspector, and another from W. H. Hall, making suggestions for the removal of certain signal lights and the changing of the locality of others.

On motion the matter was referred to a committee consisting of eleven pilots. Said committee to report to the Exchange at a future meeting. Following is the committee: James A. Blackmore, chairman, J. L. Kerr, A. Marselliot, R. M. Boles, James Shouse, John L. Reno, G. W. McCallum, Sam Dean, Sr., G. W. Gray, W. D. Dorsey, L. A. Reno, Madison Bailey.

THE CHANNEL AT MARIETTA.

The annexed petition, numerously signed by river men, and addressed to Col. Wm E. Merrill, was presented.

Dear Sir: We the undersigned, boatmen of Pittsburgh, Pa., beg to draw your attention to the channel at Marietta. It is, and has been for some time in a very bad condition. We think the closing of the left of the island has been fully tested and found to be anything but an improvement. The Marietta Committee that went to Washington and had that side of the island closed, have, if they wished to make Marietta the head of navigation, accomplished their desire. We would ask your especial attention to this point, and that you have the said dam removed.

The chair then appointed the following committee, to refer the above petition to Col. Merrill: John F. Dravo, Jos. Walton, R. C. Gray, A. Lysle and Simpson Horner.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet at ten o'clock, A. M, July 2d.

NEW LIGHTS AND CHANGES.

Pilot Hall, in his communication, makes the following suggestions as to lights, between Pittsburgh and Parkersburg. It will be observed that nearly all the suggestions are for the new lights:

Light on the foot of Brunot's Island.

Light at the foot of Horse Tail to be removed to the old mill site.

Light on Seven Mile Island, in front of the frame church at the head of Lowry Ripple.

Light at foot of Duff's bar to be moved up to the brick church for breast mark going down.

Merriman.—One light on the Island, one on the shore, range lights for low water channel.

White's Ripple light to be moved to the foot of Tow-head for breast light at White's and head light coming up through the Trap.

Light on the upper side of the road at the head of Deadman for breast light going down, and can be used for guide to steer by coming up.

Light at the foot of Deadman moved down to the little brook, to turn out by going down and drop in by coming up.

Light above Economy for breast mark, where tree formerly stood. Light at Logtown moved down abreast of bridge.

Light at Logtown moved down abreast of little bridge.

Light on a high post below Baden, where poplar tree stood. Light at foot of Mallory moved down abreast of the foot of the bar. Light in Laycock can be used very well where it now is.

Light in cupola of Phillipsburg. Light at head of Beaver Shoals too high for low water breast mark, but can be used for that very well.

Light at the foot of the Shoals moved abreast of where old log house stood.

Light at Vamport in range of low place in hill below the town to use as a guide coming down through the shoals. Light at Raccoon Bar moved down abreast of lower corner of rock wing.

Light in Montgomery Island where the road comes down from the Old House on the side of the hill. Light at the head of Philiise Island. Light at Georgetown Island moved up abreast of the hollow to be used for a breast mark going down, and head light coming up. Light on Line Island moved to lower side of the run, where the old sycamore stood, for breast mark. Light at Baker's Island, abreast of Todd's house, is a good general guide for both ways. Light at foot of Clusters, were you leave the shore going down for breast mark. Light on Black's Island moved up for breast mark. Light at head of Brown's Island is abreast of the upper end of seven foot rock.

Light below Hooker's dam for breast mark. Light at foot of Brown's Island moved down abreast of sunken barges when barge is removed. Range lights for Steubenville bridge. Light for breast mark at the head of Cox's ripple on the Ohio side. Light abreast the foot of dam at Sisters. Light on the head of Wheeling Island abreast of the nook in the gravel.

Light on shoulder of Bogg's Island for breast mark; also range light for Bellaire bridge. Light on Little Grave Creek bar, where there is slip in bank, for general guide both ways. Light at Big Grave creek, on Ohio side, where the old apple trees are. The Upper light at Captina for head light going in outside of the lump. The one on the West Virginia shore move over to the Ohio side abreast of the Dredge Boats' Lump. Light at Fish Creek island, abreast of the lump, on the Ohio side, used for breast mark going down the shore. Light at Opossum creek up where opening on the trees to be for breast mark.

Light on the Ohio side at the head of Fishing Creek bar for breast mark. Light on West Virginia side at foot of Fishing Creek bar for breast mark.

Light abreast of Witten's Tow-Head, above old Jim Witten's house for breast mark and head light both ways.

Light on the Ohio side at Wells Island, abreast of the fall off the hill for breast mark.

Light on West Virginia at the head of Petticoat for breast mark. The light on the Ohio side is at the foot of dam. Light in the head of Bat and Gray is at the foot of Loderback's orchard. Light on West Virginia side at Carpenter, move down for breast marks to go in by. One on the Ohio side move up for breast marks to turn out by.

Light on the head of Marietta Island, where the beach tree with the top cut off stands. Light at the head of Reppert's bar, where his house was. A range light on Virginia side for Parkersburg bridge.

Two Children Burned to Death.

A terrible accident occurred Saturday evening at Saltsburg, on the Connellsville Railroad, by which two little girls lost their lives. The victims were the children of a Mrs. Mitchell, and were aged, respectively, thirteen and three years. The mother, on account of poverty, was compelled to go away from home to work for the support of her family, consisting of the two little girls and an infant aged one year. The oldest girl, it is supposed, was attempting to kindle a fire in the stove, and brought to her aid a can of coal oil. An explosion followed, throwing the burning oil upon the children and igniting their clothing. Some men who were working near rushed into the building and soon succeeded in extinguishing the fire. They found the older girl lying on the floor with her clothing nearly consumed, and near her lay the three year old girl, nearly burnt to a crisp. The baby was also lying on the floor, but it was not so severely burned as the other two. The three year old girl lived only a few hours and the oldest survived until Sunday night, when death ended her sufferings. The father of the family became insane a few months ago and was sent to Dixmont.

The Allegheny County Literary Association.

The Allegheny County Literary Association held a special meeting last evening in the Select Council Chamber, Municipal Hall. Mr. F. W. Kiefer presided and E. A. Smith acted as Secretary.

There was quite a large number of delegates in attendance, including several ladies. The President stated the object of the meeting to be to fill several offices yet vacant and to transact unfinished business.

The Executive Committee submitted the draft of the constitution, which, after a long discussion, was adopted, and it was ordered to be printed.

The following officers were then elected:
Recording Secretary—Will. R. Errett.
Treasurer—F. C. Osborne.
Historian—Miss Emma Aber.

Messrs. Osborne, Mead and McCandless gave creditable performances.

A resolution of thanks for the use of the Council room was adopted, after which the association adjourned.

THE examination of applicants for admission to the Central High School will be completed to-day.

FROM WILLIAMSPORT

Proceedings in the United States Courts—Sentences by Judge McCandless—Pittsburgh Visitors.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.,
TUESDAY, June 29, 1875.

A sad scene was presented in the United States District Court yesterday morning, when his Honor Judge McCandless passed sentence on the criminals convicted last week. His Honor was addressed by three of the culprits, who piteously begged mercy in the pronouncing of their sentences. Their remarks were of a rambling and incoherent character.

SENTENCES.

Amidst almost breathless silence, the dooms of the unfortunate men were pronounced as follows: Robert M. Smith, aged seventeen years, purloining letters from the Williamsport postoffice, $100 fine and one year's imprisonment; L. W. Herrington, of Williamsport, circulating obscene literature, $500 fine and three years' imprisonment on one charge, sentence suspended on three other indictments; L. B. Sands and Ephraim Decker, of Tioga county, passing counterfeit money, former sentenced to $1,000 fine and two years' imprisonment, and the latter to $500 fine and one year's imprisonment.

INTERNAL REVENUE CASES.

The following parties, who either plead guilty or were convicted of violating the Internal Revenue law, are endeavoring to effect a compromise with U. S. authorities, and were consequently not sentenced: Seth J. Housel, Northumberland county; John Ehringer, Blair county, and Thomas Laughery, Centre county. Frederick Seigle, Lycoming, who plead guilty of passing counterfeit money, and also Jacob Weiser, of Juniata county, selling unstamped cigars, were not sentenced. An order of removal was granted in the case of Nathan B. Adams, Potter county, who plead guilty of passing counterfeit money, and sentence was suspended until arrival at Pittsburgh.

DISTRICT COURT.

In the District Court a jury was empannelled in the case of United States vs. Jacob Weiser, of Juniata county, and the defendant plead guilty, but sentence was suspended. Sentence was also suspended in the case of Frederick Seigle, Lycoming county, a shover of the queer, and an order of removal was granted to Nathan B. Adams, of Potter county, another shover. Sentence will be passed in his case at Pittsburgh. The case of United States vs. Thompson and Postlewaite was then resumed and occupied the rest of the day in this court. The case will be closed to-day. In the Circuit Court the case of Benton vs. Herdic was resumed at twelve o'clock before His Honor, Judge Strong. Court was continued all day, but no verdict has yet been reached.

On Saturday morning a counterfeiter named Benj. Erway, who was arrested in Potter county, skipped his bail. District Attorney Reed immediately sent dispatches concerning the escape in all directions, and yesterday morning received a dispatch from Warren county, Erway's former home, to the effect that he had been recaptured. The bondsmen of Erway were found on investigation to be worthless, and the authorities are rejoicing over the recapture. Twenty-seven witnesses, one of whom was from Canada, were here to testify in the case. Their fees and milage will amount to $700. The excursionists to Minnequa Spring returned yesterday morning, delighted with their trip. Among the excursionists was his honor Judge Strong.

PITTSBURGH VISITORS.

The Pittsburghers are enjoying themselves as well as the circumstances will admit. Unfortunately, fully one-half of the delegation are in either one or the other of the big juries, and are consequently tied down pretty tight. Last evening, however, they got their work in well at a pleasant little hop given at the Herdic House. A very pleasant little incident occurred at the supper tables. The boys had placed splendid bouquets on the tables occupied by Judge and Clerk McCandless and families, by District Attorney Reed and family and by Marshal Hall. Suspended to each bouquet was a card containing the names of the donors, the squad being known as the combination. Yesterday afternoon several of the jurors visited Barney McCune, recently convicted in the Lycoming courts of murdering a man named Delting. Barney still maintains that he dealt the death-blow to Delting in self-defense.

FORTY-EIGHT.

THE WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

The Thaw Donation—Shall it be Secured?

J. S. T. writes to the *Leader*, under date of the 29th instant:

Notwithstanding the plethora of commencement speeches and exercises, perhaps some of your readers will be glad to hear what Dr. Bittenger was talking about at Gettysburg, his *alma mater*, last week. I feel the more like copying his remarks from the *Star and Sentinel* of Gettysburg, as the state of the University in our midst is so similar to that of the college at Gettysburg some nine or ten years ago. Would that there was more of the spirit manifested here which was shown at a meeting of some of the alumni of that college at Harrisburg about that time. The object of the meeting was to consider the financial condition of the college, and if possible to take measures for raising $100,000 for its relief. Among other speakers Dr. Bittenger—a graduate—expressed his views with so much force and power that I was told that within half an hour $65,000 was subscribed, and this when there were very few present who could be called rich. But they were in earnest, and realized that education was indeed an important interest. The remainder was raised promptly, and as the result this college was saved, and last week the usual commencement exercises called together a large crowd from near and far. * * * * * *

For four years we have been struggling to raise $100,000, in order to secure another $100,000, and now we are within twenty-four hours of losing the whole $200,000, and thoroughly discouraging a man who simply longs to put his money where it will do the most good. In St. Louis Dr. W. G. Eliot, a poor clergyman, gave as the nucleus of their effort $10,000, put into his hands to use as he chose. Instead of appropriating it to himself, as he might have, he chose to make it the corner-stone of a broad and thoroughly catholic institution of learning. Notwithstanding the ravages of the war, that fund has grown to very near a million of dollars. For fourteen years this glorious fact has haunted my mind again and again. I have longed that something of the sort might be done here. Some have complained of the University charging those able to pay for the education of their boys $100 a year; in St. Louis the corresponding class has cheerfully paid $175 per year. As a result, they have had professors and teachers second to none in the land, and have had their young men and boys at home under the influence of the family. I regard this, together with the fact that all denominations of Christians have heartily united in this movement, as very creditable to the people of St. Louis, but that which has always commended itself to my mind very much more is the other fact that the most satisfactory arrangements were made by the faculty of the college for the thorough education at night of apprentices and mechanics willing and desirous to learn that which would make them skilled workmen. Of this class, in 1861, there were enrolled 1,299 names at $1 a year. With the exception of the Cooper Union in New York, I know of nothing so creditable to any city in the country. It is not for me to apply these important facts to these cities, so hard to rouse to action, but capable of the noblest deeds. For proof of this, I have only to name the Christian and Sanitary Commissions, and the Subsistence Committee, the praises of which will be sung in the years to come by tens and hundreds of thousands of soldiers and their descendants. But I will not allow myself to believe that for lack of some $20,000, or less, this effort shall fail. At this late hour let no one who has not given wait to be called on by the weary Chancellor.

Mt. Albion School Teachers.

The Board of Directors of the Mount Albion district, Eighteenth ward have re-elected the following teachers: Principal, Miss Sue D. Nichols; Assistants, Mrs. S. E. Bair, Misses Jennie Martin, Annie McCague, Sadie Davis.

The Board passed a resolution returning thanks to Miss Nichols and her assistants for their efficiency and energy during the past year.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE executive committee of the Humane Society will meet this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, at their rooms no 218 Penn avenue. All persons interested in the object of the society are invited to attend.

ABOUT noon yesterday, as Mr. Charles Hoover, of the New York shoe store, under the *Dispatch* building, Fifth avenue, was walking over the floor he slipped and fell, fracturing his right leg. He was taken to his residence on Jackson street, Allegheny, and medical assistance summoned.

REPORTERS are not much favored in the way of news by Chief of Police McCandless. Mr. D. W. Evans about nine o'clock yesterday evening reported at this office, the robbery of his store, but even half an hour later the Chief had no knowledge of it. At least he told our reporter that "there was nothing new."

THE New York *Herald* says: "Pittsburgh papers claim to possess the person of the next President; and every Pittsburger remembers that when he was a baby somebody put his hands on his head and said he would yet be President. Each man is willing to make the sacrifice." Correct—and when this man gets possession of the White House, he is going to strike for a third term.

CONTROLLER WARNER states that the county is not a party to the proposed settlement with the Nation Trust Company, preferring to leave the claim of the county on the same basis with that of private creditors. The county had $155,000 on deposit in the def[illegible] institution, and has received a divi[illegible] amounting to $17,000 of the principal [illegible] over $10,000 interest. The county does not desire to stand in the way of a proper settlement, but when a basis of settlement is agreed upon the securities must be undoubted.

1875. SPRING. 1875.

SIGN OF BIG PITCHER,
41 WOOD STREET, Opposite St. Charles Hotel

T. F. BAILEY & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN
CHINA AND QUEENSWARE,
Glassware, Lamp Burners, Cheny Chandeliers and Brackets.

TO THE SPRING TRADE.

We are now prepared to offer to the Trade SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN IMPORTED QUEENSWARE, in Crates of Best White Granite and White Granite Common Assorted, to suit the Trade. Also, to Repack to suit purchasers, which we offer VERY LOW TO CASH AND PROMPT SHORT TIME CUSTOMERS.

We are prepared to take orders for AMERICAN WHITE GRANITE, COMMON YELLOW AND ROCKINGHAM WARE, at Manufacturers' List and Discounts.

Monongahela Presbytery, U. P.

The Monongahela Presbytery, U. P., met yesterday at Rev. Mr. Andrews' church, Lawrenceville, and the session was quite a protracted one, although the business generally was not of public interest.

The resignation of Rev. Mr. Andrews as pastor of the Seventh church, was, by permission, withdrawn.

Rev. W. M. Coleman presented his resignation of the charge of the Ninth church, South Side, and it was accepted.

The resignation of Rev. Thos. H. Hanna, of the second church was also accepted, and a complimentary resolution was adopted.

A call from Jefferson congregation to the Rev. R. B. Stewart was received and accepted, and the installation will take place at the next regular meeting

A call for Rev. J. D. Turner, of New York, from the Mansfield congregation, was also received and ordered to be forwarded.

The attendance at the meeting was quite large.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

LOUISVILLE, June 29.—River again falling, with 7 feet 4 inches in canal and 5 feet 4 inches in Indian chute. Arrived—J. D. Parker, Memphis; A. P. Green, Nashville; Minnie, Salt River. Departed—Parker and Green, Cincinnati. Weather clear and pleasant.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

Watertown.

WATERTOWN, MASS., June 29—Cattle—Receipts 514 head. Demand not equal to last week; sales of choice at $10 75@11 00; extra $10 37½@10 50; first quality $9 50@10 25; second do $7 50@9 25; third do $6 00@7 25.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 2,149 head. A few selected flocks sold at nearly 50c advance; sales of sheep in lots at $2 50@3 25 each; extra $3 50@6 00; spring lambs $5 00@9 50.

Furniture for Dining Rooms,
at J. Meyer & Sons', Nos. 412 and 414 Penn avenue.

Ice Chests.
A large stock and great variety of ice chests, refrigerators, ice cream freezers, water coolers, filters, ice picks, and house furnishing goods of all kinds, at very low prices, at Demmler Bros., 126 and 128 Smithfield street.
F TU

DEATH TO THE POTATO BUG.
Death to the Potato Bug.
DEATH TO THE POTATO BUG.
Pure Paris Green! Pure Paris Green!! Pure Paris Green!!! Is the only article yet discovered that will thoroughly destroy and banish this terrible scourge, but it is very important that the Green should be perfectly PURE. Vast quantities have been sold during the last two seasons of a very inferior grade, which only did partial good. We have uniformly sold only a strictly pure article, and our customers have been highly satisfied, and have been amply repaid for the money they invested. We have just received a very large quantity of the same high standard Green, which we are selling at a very low price. Remember the place, McClarran & McKennan, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue.
WFS

Fine Parlor Furniture,
at J. Meyer & Sons', Nos. 412 and 414 Penn avenue.

Chamber Sets,
at J. Meyer & Sons', Nos. 412 and 414 Penn avenue.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
JUNE.
Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.
These medicines have undoubtedly performed more cures of Consumption than any other remedy known to the American public. They are compounded of vegetable ingredients, and contain nothing which can be injurious to the human constitution. Other remedies advertised as cures for Consumption, probably contain opium, which is a somewhat dangerous drug in all cases, and if taken freely by consumptive patients, it must do great injury; for its tendency is to confine the morbid matter in the system, which, of course, must make a cure impossible. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is warranted not to contain a particle of opium: It is composed of powerful but harmless herbs, which act on the lungs, liver, stomach, and blood, and thus correct all morbid secretions, and expel all the diseased matter from the body. These are the only means by which Consumption can be cured, and as Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines which operate in this way, it is obvious they are the only genuine cure for Pulmonary Consumption. Each bottle of this invaluable medicine is accompanied by full directions. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

DIED:

O'NEIL—On Sunday evening, June 27, 1875, at 7 o'clock, PETER. J. eldest son of Peter and Mary J. O'Neil, aged 6 years and 5 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 66 Webster avenue, on TUESDAY afternoon at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.
ASSETS, $4,686,812 96.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth Ave.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Manufacturers of LIGHT Grey Iron
Castings,
Plain, Japanned, Bronzed, Coppered or Galvanized.
Light Work our Specialty.
Office and Works near Outer Depot, ALLEGHENY CITY. Postoffice address, Lock Box 302 Pittsburgh, Pa.
MWF

DELAWARE
Mutual Safety Ins. Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated - - - - - - - 1835.
Established in Pittsburgh - - - 1844.
Assets Nov. 1, 1874,
OVER $2,000,000!
P. A. MADEIRA, Agent,
COMPANY'S BUILDING,
4p No. 68 FOURTH AVENUE.

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PATENTS PROCURED.
PATENTS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Township, County and State Rights for sale, for the best inventions in the county. Send for Circular to 122 Fifth avenue. O. D. LEVIS, Solicitor of Patents.
Charges to suit the times.

PATENTS!
It is to your advantage in taking out Patents or having Patents to sell or Models to make for Patents to give us a call. All information cheerfully given Send for circular. Address
GILLEN AND BOAL
No. 16 Sixth street, (late St. Clair,)
Pittsburgh.

PIER, DANNALS & CO.,
Brewers of Ale and Porter,
STEVENSON STREET, PITTSBURGH, have constantly on hand at their Bottling House,
BOTTLED ALE AND PORTER,
WHICH THEY GUARANTEE THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
PINTS, $1 50 PER DOZEN,
Especially convenient for family and table use. Made from Malt and Hops, and entirely free of deleterious compounds. It is a MOST WHOLESOME STIMULANT FOR INVALIDS.
DELIVERED FREE. Send your orders by mail or call in person at Oregon Brewery.
4p

REMOVAL.
THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel.
WINDOW GLASS,
OF ALL SIZES, CUT TO ORDER.
VIALS, BOTTLES, AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
OF OLD AND RELIABLE PATENTS.
Prices to suit times. Quality and Style equal to any made in the country.

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OF ALLEGHENY, PENNA.
INCORPORATED A. D. 1866.
Office, Nos. 41 and 43 Ohio Street.
HENRY IRWIN..........President,
GEORGE D. RIDDLE..........Secretary.
4p

EDEBURN & COOPER,
Civil and Mining Engineers,
SURVEYORS.
Office, 269 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.
4p

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED for incompatibility, etc.; residence unnecessary; fee after decree. Address P. O. box 1037 Chicago.

Buy a Lot in Ashchenaz

STEAMSHIPS.
CUNARD LINE—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS, between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor,
Sailing Every Wednesday and Saturday.
THE GREAT FLEET OF 1875.
SCOTIA, RUSSIA, BOTHNIA, SCYTHIA, CUBA, ALGERIA, ABYSSINIA, JAVA, CHINA, CALABRIA.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
CABIN—$80, $100, $130, Gold. Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.
STEERAGE rates reduced. Passengers will more than serve their interest by booking at my office.
Passengers are also booked to and from Hamburg, Bremen, Sweden, &c., at low rates.
DRAFTS issued at Lowest Rates.
For Cabin or Steerage Passage apply to
JOHN J. McCORMICK, Agent,
Smithfield street and Fourth avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.
PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.
Four Nights only, commencing FRIDAY, July 2d.
CHAS. H. DUPREZ..........MANAGER.
Limited engagement of
DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S
Gigantic Famous Minstrels.
BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE AND BRASS BAND.
Enlarged, remodelled and improved.
Composed of 28 people.
Most successful, complete, powerful Troupe traveling.
Recognized as the superiors of Minstrelsy.
Introducing Concerts of Merit and Brilliancy.
MATINEES SATURDAY AND MONDAY.

GERMANIA GARDEN.
GRAND OPENING
Thursday Evening, July 1, 1875.
PROGRAMME—PART I.
No. 1. Jubel March..........By Parlow
No. 2. Overture—Nebuchadnezzar..........Verdi
No. 3. Waltz—Myrthen Kraenze..........Strauss
No. 4. Tick-Tak Polka—Schnell..........Strauss
PART II.
No. 1. Grand Galopp de Concert..........Boger
No. 2. Potpourri..........Opera Martha
No. 3. Arm in Arm—Mazurka..........Strauss
No. 4. Grand Polonaise..........Carl
PART III.
No. 1. Overture—Pique Dame..........Suppe
No. 2. Waltz..........Lichtenstein [illegible]
No. 3. Fantasie—Parole de Amour..........Zikoff
No. 4. Champagne Galopp..........Nieman

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE.
THE REAL ESTATE
OF THE
Monongahela Foundry & Machine Shops
Being 120 feet on Water by 160 to First avenue, with the Buildings thereon.
tf JAMES O'HARA.

FOR SALE CHEAP.
1. A desirable piece of property, situate at No. 66 Stockton avenue, Allegheny, having erected thereon a fine three-story Brick Dwelling.
2. Also, the desirable business property at No. 60 North Diamond street, Allegheny.
3. Also, a three-story Brick Tannery, being one of the best in the county for the purpose, and carrying on the Tanning business, including Machinery, &c.
4. Also, three very desirable Lots, having erected thereon a good two-story Brick Dwelling, situate at No. 11 Chestnut street, Allegheny.
5. Also, a very fine piece of property containing [illegible] acres, situate on Spring Hill, Seventh ward, Allegheny, adjoining the property of A. Hartie, Esq., having erected thereon a Brick Dwelling, Stable, &c.
6. Also, a fine piece of property containing [illegible] acres, adjoining the property of A. Hastings, Esq., situate on Spring Hill, in the Seventh ward, Allegheny.
7. Also, a piece of property situate on Beaver road, opposite Bellevue Cemetery, containing [illegible] acres, with Buildings, &c.
For title, price and terms, apply to H. HANDEL, No. 183 Robinson street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE.
Real Estate.
No. 99 BEECH STREET, ALLEGHENY, within half square of the Parks; nearly new three-story Brick House, with all modern improvements. Lot 25x100, to 20 foot alley.
NO. 928 PENN AVENUE; modern built three-story Brick, ten rooms; lot 24x100 to paved alley. Can be adapted to business purposes at small cost. Terms easy.
NO. 47 BEECH STREET, ALLEGHENY, fronting the Parks. Finely finished Brick, ten rooms, marble mantels, bath room, closets, and everything complete; lot 30x100 to Buttercup alley.
NO. 5 SNYDER STREET, Pleasant Valley, Allegheny. Nearly new Frame House, six rooms and finished attic; large lot; street cars within short distance. Small cash payment required; balance on long time.
EAST LIBERTY. Elegant Building Lot near Hiland avenue, 84x167 feet. Will be sold very low for cash.
F. L. STEPHENSON,
Broker and Notary Public,
No. 16 Sixth (late St. Clair) street, Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT.
Saw and Grist Mills,
WEST VIRGINIA,
For Rent.
The Valuable Saw and Grist Mills, Store, two large Dwellings and five Tenant Houses and other Buildings, at
Valley Falls, Marion County, W. Va.
Will be for rent from January 1st, 1875, on the Tygart's Valley River, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, eight miles west of Grafton, and having easy access to market, both east and west. Abundant water-power, the river having a fall of 117 feet in a mile and a half [illegible] Valley River at Grafton, insuring a constant supply of Lumber, and the Saw Mill capable of cutting 10,000 feet of lumber per day. No more desirable property can be offered to parties wishing to embark in the Lumber and Flouring Business. Inquire of
JOHN DOONAN, Grafton, W. Va.
G. L. B. FETTERMAN, Pittsburgh.
H. C. LAUGHLIN, Continental Hotel, Phila.
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FOR RENT OR SALE,
New Two-Story Frame House,
With Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall; Water in Kitchen; Lot 45x200, with Grapevines, &c.; located on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city.
Terms easy. Inquire at the
COMMERCIAL OFFICE.

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INMAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
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SAILING FROM NEW YORK ON SATURDAY OF EACH WEEK, FROM PIER 45, NORTH RIVER.
CITY OF ANTWERP, CITY OF LONDON,
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CITY OF BRISTOL, CITY OF MONTREAL,
CITY OF BROOKLYN, CITY OF NEW YORK,
CITY OF BRUSSELS, CITY OF PARIS,
CITY OF CHESTER, CITY OF RICHMOND.
Passengers will find these Steamers fastidiously fitted up, while the Staterooms are light, airy and roomy. The Saloons are spacious and extend the breadth of the vessel, and situated where there is least noise and motion. Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Boudoirs, Pianofortes and Libraries, Bath Rooms, Barber's Shop, &c.
Instant communication with the stewards by electric bells.
The Steamers of this Company adopt the Southerly Route, thus lessening the danger from ice and fog.
Rates of Passage—$80 and $100, gold, according to accommodation, payable in currency.
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Steerage—To and from all parts at reduced rates.
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CABIN, INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
Accommodations Unsurpassed.
Rates as low as any other First-Class Line.
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